BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 27, 1840. 3,190.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 27, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 27. 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ANY Person or Persons having claims upon the Collector (MR. BLACKWELL) on account of the above Institution, are requested to prefer them to him previous to the 15th Proximo.

Bombay, 25th July 1840.

PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Captain JAMES MOORE, Paymaster of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment are requested to send statement of their accounts to Messrs. H. F. OWEN AND CO.—Bombay, 27th July 1840.

THE undersigned have from this date commenced business at Bushire, as Merchants and General Agents, under the style and firm of CONSTANTINE AND CO.

S. A. CONSTANTINE.
C. A. CONSTANTINE.

BUSHIRE, 1*st July* 1840.

NOTICE.

ANY Medical Gentleman wishing to proceed to England will hear of an advantageous opportunity on application to Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Rampart Row, 27th July 1840.

KHAN OF KELAT'S JEWELS.

THIS splendid collection of JEWELS PRIZE property, valued, at *Six Lacs of Rupees*, will be disposed of by Public Auction at Bombay, early in November next. The day of commencement of the sale to be hereafter named.

From the quantity and variety of these JEWELS it is impossible in advertisement to enter into any thing like a minute description of them—They consist of Daggers with Gold Scabbards richly set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and other precious Stones—A magnificent Turban Ornament (the mark of Royalty) set with Diamonds, Emeralds and Pearls—Massive Gold chains—Collars, Armlets, and Bangles of solid Gold, set with Rubies, and Bangles of solid Gold, set with Rubies and pearls.—Women's ornaments in endless variety, such as Gold, Pearl, Ruby, and other necklaces—Head and nose ornaments set with most beautiful and valuable pearls—Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and pearl Ear-rings and finger rings—A beautiful and curious Copy of the Khoran in a gold case.—with other articles too numerous to mention, many of them very rare and valuable.

J. PENNYCUICK,—*Prize Agent.*

Bombay, 25th July 1840.

શ્રી. ક્રલાટનાં. ખાનનાં. ઘરેણાં નું. વેચાણ*

ફ. શોળનું. ઘરેણું. જે. લુટ. ખાતેનું છે. તે ફ્રીમતે. રૂપીઆ. ૭. લાખનું છે. અને. આવતો. ન વેમ્બર. મહીનો. બેશતાંમો. મુમબઇમો. જા ને ર. લીલાંઉ. કરીને. વેચતે ફ. વેચાણ. કો કે. દી નેથી. ચાલુ. થાશે. તે. રૂવે. પછેથી. જણાવેમા મો. આવશે*

ફ. ઘરેણું. જથાબંધ. અને. લાંતલાંતનું છે વાશતે. ફિ. જ કે ર. ખબર મો. વીગતવારેથી. જ ણાવવું. ફ. મુશ કેલ છે* ફ. ઘરેણાંમો. ખંજરો છે. કે. તે. શોનાંનાં. મેમાંન. શ્રધ્ધાંનાંછે. ને. તેપ ર. ઉમા. હીરા. તથા. મા ણેક. તથા. જંમરોડ. અને બીજાં. રતંન. જડેલાંછે* ફિ. પાગડી પરનો. ટીકો છે. (પાદશાહી. નીશાન.) તેપર. હીરા. તથા. જ મરોદ. તથા. મોતી. જડેલાછે* શોનાંની. ભારી. શાં કરી મો* રૂંશરી મો* બાજુબંધ* શોનાંનાં. વા રા. તેપર. મા ણેક. તથા. મોતી. જડેલાંછે* તરે રૂવાર. અને. લાંતલાંતનું. મશતરી મોનું. ઘરેણું તેમ જે. શોનાં. તથા. મોતી. તથા. મા ણેક તથા બીજી. જાતનાં. હાર છે* મા થાનું. ઘરેણું. તથા. નથ. કે. તે મો. શોભતાં. અને. ક્રીમતી. મોતી મો છે* શોનાંની. તથા. હીરાની. તથા. મા ણેક ની. તથા. જમરોદની. તથા. મોતીની. કાંનની. વા લી મો. તથા. વીટી મો* શોનાંનાં. ડાબરા મો. ગો ઠવેલી. ફિ. શોભતી. અને. મજબુ ત. જેવી. કોરા ન. તથા. ફ. શંગાર્યે. બીજી. પુશ્કલ. જીનશો છે. કે. તે. લખવાને. બજતી. નથી. તે. ઘણી. ઉમદા અને. ક્રીમતી છે*

ગુમબજની. તા૦ ૨૫ } જે. પેનીક્વીક*
મી. જુલાઈ. ૧૮૪૦ } પરાઈજ. ફિનેટ*

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)..... ...	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 d z. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do.	do.	,,	15

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 27th July 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

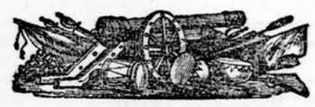
Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 27th July 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27*th July* 1840.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th July 1840.

The following orders are confirmed:

1. The Dum-Dum station order of the 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Sherriff to afford medical aid to the 1st battalion of artillery, and Assistant Surgeon E. Edlin, M. D., to perform the medical duties of the right wing 4th battalion, 3d company 7th battalion, and detachment of artillery drafts.

2. The regimental order by Lieut. Col. J. B. Hearsey, dated the 28th ultimo, appointing Cornet S. F. Macmullen to act as Adjutant to the 6th L. C., on the departure of Cor. Fergusson.

9th July.—Appointment: *6th L. C.*—Cornet S. F. McMullen to be Adjutant, vice Fergusson nominated to the Right Honorable the Governor General's body guard.

Corporal George Belford, of the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the Darjeeling Sebundy corps of sappers and miners, vice McCruthers remanded to the artillery.

Bombardier Maurice Sweeney, of the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Gun Corporal to the Bundlecund legion, vice Geddings promoted to Gun Sergeant.

Leave of Absence:—1st L. C.—Brevet Captain G. P. Ricketts, from 15th October to 15th March 1841, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

9th L. C.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Cookson, from 1st August to 15th November, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

10th N. I.—Captain F. St. J. Sturt, from 15th July to 15th October to visit Simla, and its vicinity, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 14*th July* 1840.

No. 113 of 1840.—Captain John Millar of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry, who was permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years, in G. O. G. No. 60, daed the 10th April 1840, embarked on the ship *Elizabeth* at Calcutta, which ship parted with the Pilot at Sea on the 28th Ultimo.

In the Political Department under date the 7th Instant, Surgeon James Dalmahoy of the Residency of Travancore, has been permitted to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to return to Europe.

Subador Major Baboo Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on the half pay of a Subadar of the 1st class and the Staff allowance of his rank.

S. W. STEEL, Lt. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, K. C. B., COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office: *Fort St. George*, 11*th July* 1840.

Farrier William Boodle is removed from the 3d to the 1st Light Cavalry, vice Chambers pensioned—the removal to have effect from the 16th Ultimo.

Veterinary Pupil William Clarke of the 3d Light Cavalry, is promoted to Farrier from the 16th Ultimo, vice Boodle removed.

Soobbah Naik, a volunteer in the Hospital of the 1st Light Cavalry, is entertained as a Native Medical Pupil from the 7th June 1840, to fill an existing vacancy in the Establishment, and posted to 2d European Regiment.

13*th July* 1840.

Lieutenants A. W. Macintire, Horse Artillery, and M. T. French, 34th Light Infantry, having been examined by a Committee at Bangalore in the Hindoostanee language, have been reported, the former to have made creditable progress, the latter to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter.

The usual Moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to both Officers.

Lieutenants J. Forsyth and J. B. Layard, Acting Adjutants, 6th and 22d Regiments, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by Committees at Russellkondah and Masulipatam, have been reported qualified as Adjutants.

14*th July* 1840.

Assistant Surgeon W. Shedden is removed from the 2d Regiment to the 3d Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence from his Corps and Station.

Cornet J. E. Mayne, 8th L. C., from the 2d July 1840—Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe, on s. c.

C. A. BROWNE,
Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

July 15th.—Lieut. Halkett, 4th Lt. Drs. from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

July 25th.—Capt. P. Sanderson, 15th Regt., to Malligaum.

POETRY

THE FOREST BRAKE.

The forest brake—the forest brake,
It must not dwell in cultured soil;
Its dewy green must not be seen
Where reaping pays the sower's toil.

'Tis rooted up like noxious weed
From gay parterres of floral grace;
Where roses shine and jasmines twine
The forest brake must have no place.

Its curling leaf must never spring
Where riches hold the wide domain;
'Tis cast away a loathsome thing
From grassy dell and sweeping plain.

But fresh and free its tall head rears
O'er mount and moorland far and wide;
And noble company it bears
With forest monarchs side by side.

Oh! how I loved the ferny waste
That spread about my childhood's home;
I sought it with a gladder haste
Than now I seek a gilded dome.

I knew it was the dark retreat
Of lizard, frog, and speckled snake;
But nought could keep my wandering feet
From trampling through the forest brake.

The breathing violets sprung there,
'Twas there the skylark chose to dwell;
And hissing serpents failed to scare,
While birds and flowers were found as well.

There did I muse in lonely thought
No book before me but the sod;
'Twas there the simple health bloom taught
The wond'rous glory of a God.

My young warm spirit yielded up
Its first intense devotion there;
And breathed above the harebell's cup
Its grateful joy and fervent prayer.

I dreamt not that the world would hold
So much to make that spirit ache;
The world to me then seemed to be
Fair as the sun-lit forest brake.

Once, once again I see it grow
As thick as in life's earlier day;
And shadow falls upon my brow,
And pensive breathing fills my lay.

I love the brake, the bonnie brake—
Yet do I almost blush to own
A soul that at so light a touch
Can yield so deep, so sad a tone.

But memory has doubled down
Full many a simple page for me,
Where nothing rests for other breasts
To feel, or other eyes to see.

Whatever flowers may spring around,
However bright the path I take,
My heart goes back to childhood's track,
That lay amid the forest brake.

ELIZA COOK.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea, will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 15*th July* 1840.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—July 24th, Bark John Wm. Dare, J. Shepperd, Master, from Persian Gulf, left Bussora 23rd and Karrack 24th June, Bushire 3d July. *Passengers!*—Mrs. Shepherd and Child.

SAILED.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria.
Sloop Clive	Berenice.
SCHOONERS.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.
Shannon and Mahi.	
CUTTERS.	
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

MERCHANT VESSELS.

ENGLISH.

Mahamudy.	Mary Mitcheson.
Adele.	Thetis.
Sir John Herschel.	Monarch.
Julia.	Justina.
Rajasthan.	Salacia.
Crown.	Colchester.
Queen Victoria.	Majestic.
Abel Gower.	Lord Auckland
Hindoostan.	Tartar.
Wilson.	Calcutta.
British King.	Euphrates.
Earl of Durham.	Carnatic.
Ann.	John.
Caledonia.	Westmoreland.
	Cumbrian.

COUNTRY.	
Benares.	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Fort William.	Castle Huntly,
Cauderbux.	Futhel Rahimon,
Doulut Savoy,	Drongan,
Lady Grant.	Fazel Currim,
Pittamber Savoy.	Soobrow,
Earl of Clare.	Colonel Newal.
Bombay Castle.	Aliet Rahiman.
Helen.	Caledonia,
Caroline,	John Wm. Dare,
Charles Forbes.	
PORTUGUESE.	FRENCH.
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Naverino.
DUTCH.	
Barque Hannah.	

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destinatio	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	persianGulf	28th Aug.
Fort William...	J. JeejeebhoyE	Chiua.. ..	
The CeylonGovt. Steamer Seafortd.....	Frith..... ..	Colombo..	uncertain.
Lady Grant....	.....		
Earl of Clare .	.....		
Adele.....	Skinner andCo.	Singapoor.	dispatch.
Helen	.....	ditto....	dispatch
Rajasthan.....	W. Nicol & Co	Liverpool	dispatch
Sir J. Herschel.	.....		
Jullia....	.....		
Crown....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	Do....	Q.dispatch
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy.		
Abel Gower....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	Calcutta ..	
Thetis....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	London ..	dispatch
Hindoostan....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..		
Wilson....	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde.. ..	
Caledonia.....	McGregor B. & Co	Liverpool	Q.dispatch
Ann.....	Dirom Ccarter& Co.....	Clyde.. ..	
British King...	Skinner & Co..	Do.. ..	
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	London ..	dispatch
Mary Mitchelson	Foster and Co.		
Justina..... .	Wooler & Co..	Calcutta ..	in July.
Monarch.....	W. Nicol &Co.		
Salacia..... ..	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co	Calcutta..	
Charles Forbes..	H. Bhicajee..		
Colchester.. ..	.....		
Majestic.... ..	G. S. King Esq		
Castle Huntly..	cursetjee cawsjee and co..		
Lord Auckland.	Dirom carter& Co.....	Uncertain	
Caroline.... ..	Aga M. Rahim		
Tartar..... ..	Remington and Co.....		
Calcutta.... ..	Dirom Carter and Co		
Drongan..	.....		
Euphrates....	.....		
Carnatic.....	.. ..		
Coll Newell.. ..	.....		

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & co.	Do.. ..	in all June
Blivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	
Juverna..	.....	London ..	4th Feb.
Dartmouth. ..	Dirom,Carter&Co	London ..	4th May.
Northumberlan	.....	London ..	12th do.
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	4th do
John Garrow	.....	Newcastle	
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Llanelly ..	
Severn..	.....	London ..	20th April
Leonard Dobblin.....	.....	Liverpool	5th do
John Campbell	.....	Do.. ..	4th do
Amozan.....	.....	Do.. ..	5th do
William.....	DiromCarter&Co.	Do.. ..	29th do
Cumbrian.. ..	.....	London ..	2nd April
Diamond.. ...	DiromCarter&Co		
*Ino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies& Co.	Nantes ..	
Childe Herold	.....	London ..	10th June
Java.....	.....	Do.. ..	2d June
Ida.....	.....	Do.. ..	23rd do
Bombay..... ..	.....	Do.. ..	4th June
Malabar.....	.....	Do.. ..	10th July
Kingston.. ..	.....	Liverpool	31th Mar.
Harriet Scott	.....	Do ..	1st June
John Mitchell	.....	Glasgow..	1st May
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	1st June
Herefordshire	.....	London	4th June
Helena.....	.....	Liverpool	1st June
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	Do .
Hereculen....	.. ..	Do.. ..	Do.. ..
James Moran	.....	Glasgow..	Do.. ..

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 13, French Ship *Triton*, J. Blane, from Bordeaux 17th February, Mauritius 27th May, Bourbon 9th June and Pondicherry 12th July;—do. Brig *Union*, W. F, Wilkins, from Coringa 23d June, Masulipatam 1st and Pondicherry 12th July;—14, Dutch Brig *Norfolk*, M. L. Pike, from Padang 2d June;—do. Bark *Sarah*, Springer, from Vizagapatam 28th June, Bimlipatam 2d and Pondicherry 12th July.

Passengers by the Triton.—Mrs. Frior, Mrs. Smith, Misses C. and N. Frior, Misses Gravier, Houbert and Daviot, Rev. Mr P. Calmels, Mr. P. Chouette. Mr. J. Felix and 4 Native female Servants.

By the Union.—Messrs. Raynean and D'Souza.

By the Norfolk.—5 Natives for Pondicherry.

By the Sarah.—Major Malton, 44th Regt., Miss Malton, Mrs. Summers and Child, Asst. Apothecary Fisher, Wife and 8 Children, Mr. Sutherland, and 8 Natives.

DEPARTURES.—July 10 Bark *Drummore*, W. A. Mylne, to Calcutta;—11, Brig *Catherine*, Charles Freedom, to the Northern Ports;—12, Ship *La Belle Alliance*, John Doxford, to the Cape and London;—13, H. M. Colonial Schooner *Champion*, F. Helpman, Esq. Commander, to Swan River.

Passengers by the Drummore—Ensign Munday, 34th Bengal N. I.

By the Catharine—Lieut. Robertson, Mrs. M. Craggs and 2 Children, 5 European Privates and 2 Natives.

By the La Belle Alliance.—From Calcutta—Mesdames McClintock and Spry, Miss Spry, Mr. McClintock, B. C. S. Lieut. Col. Spry, Capt. Rawston and Lieut. Craig, H. M. Service, Lieut. Jervis, Captain Florence, Messrs. Rowley and Pollard, Mrs. Taylor and Child; Servants, Harry Rumboll, James Gorman, Mrs. Gorman, Jas. Gorman, Junr., and 4 Natives. *From Madras*—Mr. and Mrs. Portues, Child and 2 Servants.

By the Champion.—Dr. Hagger, 3d L. C.,—Welman, Esq. H. M. 80th Regt.—Monsen, Esq. of Swan River, and Mr. Helmick of Tranquebar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 1st July, Mrs. P. S. D'Rozario, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 2d July, the Lady of Lieutenant Edwin Marriott, 57th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Simla, on the 18th Juno, the Lady of R. Laughton, Esq., Surgeon, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta on the 28th June, the infant Daughter of Mr. W. E. Middleton, of the Kidderpore Dock Yard, aged 7 days.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 3d July, R. H. Scott, Esq., aged 31 years and 11 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.] At Madras, on Saturday 11th July, the lady of Captain J. E. Butcher, Asst. Commissary General, of a daughter.

At Kulladghee, on the evening of the 24th June, the wife of Asst. Apothecary C. Oliver, 7th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Belgaum, on the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. Charles Murray, of a son.

DEATHS.] At Madras, on Sunday the 12th instant, Cornet T. Allan, of the 4th Regt. Light Cavalry, son of Major General Allan, C. B.

At Hingolee. on the 4th July, aged 2 years and 2 months, William Grant, youngest son of Major Edward Raynsford, Nizam's Service.

At Nagpore, on the 28th May, Ellen, the wife of Conductor George Duncan, aged 34 years.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

	MORN.	AFT.
JULY 1840.	H M.	H. M.
27th Monday.....	9 11	9 46
28th Tuesday.....	10 17	10 48

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JUNE.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 27—Monday.—Manilla taken, 1762.
28—Tuesday.
29—Wednesday.—New Moon.
30—Thursday.
31—Friday.
Aug. 1—Saturday.—Lammas day.
2—Sunday.—7th Sunday after Trinity.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 23RD JULY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36.... at 98 4 to 98 8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. .. at 104 to 104 4

CORRESPONDENCE.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Please not to fail to draw particular attention to the following General Orders of the 16th instant.

Brevet Major Wyllie to act as Assistant Adjutant General of the Poonah Division of the Army.

Captain Crozier, 26th Regiment, to act as Brigade Major at Poonah.

And let us hope that if Bombay had been blessed with its present Chief, or men like him, those two gentlemen would never have been superceded, as they were; the former most cruelly when returning from, but on, the service, for which he has been honored by his Sovereign with a Brevet; the latter still more cruelly, with imputation of misconduct; occurrences which were viewed with sorrow by every man whose heart was in the right place.

It requires no argument that a Staff Officer has no fee simple or vested right in his Staff advantages; and perhaps the most judicious course, as respects efficiency in the service, and a fair chance for all, would be that, every officer who had been five years absent from his Regiment on Staff employ, should be required to vacate such Staff appointment, or invalid on a new system of half pay, which should not bar his rise in his department, but should withdraw him from Regimental duty altogether, and fill his place with an effective officer. But so long as the present system exists, we may boldly say that the usage of the service, and the precedents of all predecessors in Command, have rendered summary dismissal from Staff appointments, without a formal trial, as in the cases of Captains Crozier and Macan; and supercession, after a long departmental service, of a senior, simply for the advancement of a junior, without an attempt at denial of his official claims, or a plea advanced of unfitness for departmental promotion, as in the case of Major Wyllie, at once indecent, and unbecoming, if not unjust!

CENTURION SENEX,

ALLOWANCES TO THE WIVES OF SOLDIERS OF BOMBAY AND BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As I hear that you are a liberal gentleman possessing the true spirit of Knight Errantry, and always ready to wield your Editorial lance in the cause of justice, or towards the abolition of any grievance, no matter however humble the class may be that it affects. On your character then I presume to lay before you the great grievance that myself in common wish the rest of the European Sisterhood, of our circle on this Establishment labour under, it is thus. The women on the Bengal Presidency receive Rupees 8 per mensem, while we at Bombay get only 5, and each child of the former get Rupees 3 per month, whilst here they get only 2. In Bengal provisions are cheaper than in Bombay, and my poor John told me this morning that even the men get more pay there than they do here. To what do you ascribe this discrepance? Are the Soldiers in Bengal better than those in Bombay, or are their wives more virtuous than we are? Faith and its I that knows there's not, nor their children finer Babas than ours either; and my John tells me further that the Bombay men fought as well in Affghanistan as the Bengalees, and some even ventured to say that ours were the best. Yet they and their wives and children are all to get more pay than us. This is a great hardship Sir, however John tells me the last guard he was on, that they had the Newspaper, and it mentioned that a great Lord (God bless him) was attacking them all in Parliament about the men's pay and the women's pay, and that only for some one the boys call John Kat Koblouse, bad 'cess to him whoever he is, it would have been all made well long ago. But as I hear the Governor and all the great people read your truly patriotic paper, likely you might rouse their pity for our case. Sir, if you will give this a Corner, I am sure you'll have the curtsey's of all the fair Sisterhood, and the smiles of the Babas, and as it is said you admire a handsome virtuous woman yourself as well as any other knight, you shall have amongst the rest the best smile and graces of

OLD BETTY BROOM.

25th July 1840.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. TONKS.

To PETER TONKS, ESQ.
Late Commander of the Lord Castlereagh.

DEAR SIR,—The mercantile firms and individuals whose names are annexed, being desirous of evincing in some appropriate manner their sympathy for your late misfortune, their esteem for the high character which you have borne for so many years as a commander out of this port, and their sense of the firmness, gallantry and disinterestedness which you displayed on the occasion of the late wreck of the *Lord Castlereagh*, in your unremitting exertions to save the numerous lives committed to your charge up to the last moment that the vessel held together, have requested me to communicste their wishes to you, and, in fulfilment of the same, to beg your acceptance of an outfit of nautical instruments and plate, of the value of Rs. 4500, to replace your recent losses, and serve as a testimonial of the foregoing sentiments on their behalf.

I am, dear Sir, your's very truly,
JOHN SKINNER.

Bombay, 21st July 1840.

Remington, and Co.,	L. R. Reid,
Forbes, and Co.,	M. De Vitre,
Leckie, and Co.,	J. P. Willoughby
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons & Co.,	J. Skinner,
Higginson, and Cardwell,	W. S. Boyd,
Gillanders, Ewart and Go.	F. Martin,
Grey, and Co.,	E. M. Wood,
Edmond, Bibby and Co.,	D. Barr,
Frith, and Co.	R. McKim,
Hormusjee Dorabjee, Sons, & Co.,	R. Brown,
Dackjee Dadajee,	J. C. Stewart,
Framjee Cowasjee,	F. M. Willoughby
Dadabhoy, and M. Pestonjee,	W. Mackie,
Cursetjee Cowasjee,	T. E. Cotgrave,
Cursetjee Ardaseer,	H, F. Boaden,
Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy,	J H. Chalmers,
T. Wills, Charles Forbes,	H. Collins,
E. M. Jones, Scaleby Castle,	W.B. Barrington,
R. Ayres, Lowjee Family,	F. Webb,
G.B. Hogg, Fort William,	A. W. Clarke,
D. Baxter, Bombay Castle,	J. Vaupell,
J. Scott, Earl of Clare,	G. Bradshaw,
J. Knox, Sir John Herschell,	G. W. Leech,
G. P. Rundle, Lady Grant,	A. Forrest,
G. Setford, Helen,	F. Hutchinson,
F. S. Boulton, Sir H. Compton,	R. Higgins,
D. McGregor, Benares,	W. H. Payne,
A. Young, Mhor,	J. Sutherland,
J. F. Burn, Caledonia,	N. Spencer,
T. H. Johnstone, Castle Huntley,	J. C. Ibbes,
Wm. Lugrin, Atiet Rahimon,	C. Fitzroy,
Officers of the Balcarras,	W. J. Hickes,
C. W. Allen,	R. X. Murphy.
W. Young,	
Luximon Govindjee,	

JOHN SKINNER, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your very unexpected and very flattering letter of yesterday. Conscious as I am of having done nothing on the late occasion beyond what was my bounden duty as commander of the vessel. I cannot but feel most grateful for this generous expression of sympathy and approbation from so many of the leading merchants of this port, ao many of my brother officers and other gentlemen, some of whom occupy a station in the public service which affords me the gratifying assurance, that my humble efforts to save the lives of the troops on board the *Lord Castlereagh* have been viewed by my superiors in a favorable light.

I would not be doing justice to my own feelings on this occasion, did I not acknowledge that to the very great assistance I received from the judgement, firmness and personal exertions of the military gentlemen on board, especially the late lamented Captain Earle, and to the admirable discipline and good conduct of the troops themselves, is in a great measure to be atributed, under Providence, the saving of so many lives. It is due also to my own officers to state that they seconded my endeavours in the most cheerful, zealous and courageous manner; and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity which this correspondence affords me, of expressing my gratitude for the gallant efforts which were made to aid us from the shore by all parties. Thro' the well-timed assistance thus afforded, many, who must otherwise have perished from exhaustion before they reached the shore, were picked up from the rafts and in the water and brought to land alive.

To all the gentlemen on whose behalf you addressed me, I beg you will express my deep sense of their kindness. The very handsome testimonial which they have presented me I accept with gratitude and pride: munificent as it is in its amount, it becomes doubly valuable from the generous and flatteriug sentiments of which it is offered as the token.

I am, dear Sir, Your's very truly,
P. TONKS.
Late Commander of the Lord Castlereagh.

Bombay, 22d July 1840.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent published in the *Gazette* of the 17th Instant (signed) *a Subscriber to the Byculla Schools*, hits wide of the mark, as far as his knowledge appears to go, as to the duties either required or performed by the Superintendent or Secretary of the above institution, the former title is one of recent origin, proposed by, and constituted at the suggestion of the present incumbent, who, during the space he has held office in the School, the last half dozen years *on* and *off*, has caused no small portion of trouble and turmoil, when he considered his presence necessary, during the period mentioned—your correspondent is correct as far as his assertion goes, that the proposed Secretary "could not be an UNCOVENANTED servant"—Pshaw! Mr. Editor, how could it for a moment be supposed that the Superintendent, a magnate of the land, would submit to that derogation; depend upon it that the *luckless uncovenanted* would soon find himself in the wrong box—and although he possibly might be in the first instance "a gossiping acquaintance;" *he* at all events, (if the Superintendent did not,) "would find himself egregiously deceived."

That "a strict Superintendent as well as Secretary may be necessary for the Byculla Schools" is doubtful, inasmuch as the duties of the former were conducted for many years by the Secretary (our present amiable Bishop) with satisfaction to himself and the community; as far as regards the official duties of the latter personage, much may be said—it will suffice at the present time to observe that the *important duties* alluded to, principally consist in penning the proceeding of two committees monthly—unless indeed (like his predecessors, he chooses to cut out work for himself in the "settlement of domestic disputes or grievances" originating in a manner occasionally easily explained, and capable of being reconciled in a much easier and more amicable and charitable mode than has recently been evinced). From documents lately in circulation it would appear, that both parties (the Superintendent and Secretary) felt sore, as well they might under the lash of the anonymous letter signed "A Subscriber"—but mark, Mr. Editor! the burthen of their reply to that letter was, *only* that the duties of their respective situations "*were onerous*," and that, in fact, they *had no time to attend to them*—this I would say, forms but a sorry excuse to the charges contained in the letter alluded to, and which might have been better defended than by two resignations having been penned to all appearance by one head, under a different hand writing and signature.

As the the documents already alluded to, shew that the late Mistress is discharged, it might have been as well to have suppressed Paras: 12 and 16 of the Society's Report recently published, which, unless her crime was extremely heinous, it is but natural to suppose should have told much in her favor—otherwise, it would appear much easier to talk, or preach of Charity, than to practice it, such is the opinion of

AN OBSERVER, AS WELL AS A SUBSCRIBER TO THE CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

Poona, 23rd July 1840.

SUPREME COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Among the various public buildings which grace the City of Bombay, there is not one perhaps, which so readily attracts the gaze of the stranger passing through Apollo street, as that stately edifice, called the Supreme Court. The mind is at once filled with elevated ideas, of the great tribunal which is held within its walls, and a feeling of sudden curiosity, urges the "lover of rare sights," to venture up the broad stone stairs, which lead, to what in Oriental phraseology may be termed "The Centre of Wisdom and Justice." But lo! when at length he finds himself, in what he conceives to be, a vestibule or ante-room, how astonished must he feel, to be told that he stands in the Supreme Court of Bombay.

These Sir, were my feelings, when I first visited that Head Quarters of judicial power; and, I am sure that any one who has ever been in a Court of Justice in London, must agree with me, in thinking that, the mean appearance of the apartment into which the Court of Bombay is squeezed and crammed, reflects great discredit on the Government.

Besides the want of room observable in the apartment itself, there are also several defects to be seen in the general *tout ensemble* of the Court. For instance, their lordships the Judges come into Court, to administer the criminal laws of the country, dressed in their plain robes and devoid of wings or collars. Some of the Officers of the Court distinguish themselves from the rest by wearing white Jackets, as do also the petty Jurors, except a few solitary looking gentlemen who appear with Coats.

Much inconvenience is experienced both by the Grand and Petty Juries in consequence of their not having raised boxes, seated in which, they might with ease and comfort, see and hear the Judges, and the witnesses and counsel. Even the witnesses if they be above 5 feet in height, experience much annoyance from unpleasant raps on the head, from the punkah over them, during the time they are in the witness box; and the prisoners at the bar, are so low down, that they can barely be seen or heard, while the spectators (unfortunate fellows) have no seats.

Such Mr. Editor are the general defects existing in the arrangements of our Supreme Court.—But what is to be done it may be asked to remedy them! To this qusstion I should reply,—If Government are not disposed to build a new Court House, let them improve the present one by knocking down the wall against which the bench of the Judges at present stands, by which means two apartments will be found into one spacious saloon.—The bench should then be fixed up at the eastern side—when the Bar &c. would occupy the west end, where the Bench is now situated.

Their Lordships would add much to the respect and reverence which the public feel towards them, were they to condescend to attend Court in Session time, at least in their *full* dress—and a slight hint from them, might ensure a similar observance on the part of *all* the Officers of the Court, & the Gentlemen of the Jury.—At a small expence, raised boxes could be erected for the Grand and Petty Juries,—a piece cut out of that portion of the punkah over the witness box, would prevent witnesses getting knocked on the head (a most unpleasant thing for a bald-headed man in particular)—A raised platform would render the prisoners at the bar more conspicuous; and lastly, the respectability and coolness of the Court, would be greatly enhanced, were a moderate number of raised seats, provided for the spectators.

Trusting you will consider the subject of this letter worthy of being treated in your paper, and excuse my prolixity.

I remain, Sir, your obediently,
BLACKSTONE.

Bombay, 24th July 1840.

P. S.—I forgot to notice above, the very abrupt dismisal which the Petty Jury received at the termination of the late Session,—"Your services are no longer required" was all they got from the Judge, without even *thank you*. Surely the *poor Petties* work as hard *as the Grandees* who are congratulated when their labours are over. B.

OBSERVATIONS ON THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I shall pass over the personal ridicule in which your correspondent who signs "*Shade of Shakespear*" has in common with all your correspondents who have noticed my letters, allowed himself to indulge, merely noticing that by it he and they have betrayed something like a feeling that their cause is too weak to be supported by fair argument alone.

His first argement is this:—the Theatre is unknown in Turkey, and India is almost without dramatic literature, and yet the tone of morality is higher in England where there are Theatres than at either of the other two. I admit the fact that the tone of morality is much higher in England, but I deny that this is in any degree in consequence of the existence of the Theatre, and maintain on the contrary that it is in spite of it. The English have their Gin Palaces, which neither the Turks nor the Hindoos have, and yet the English character stands higher than that of either the Turk or the Hindoo; not however *because* of their Gin Palaces? No, nor because of their Theatres either.

Your correspondent says that "the lascivious warblings of the wandering minstrels from Hindostan" and the performances of "Monkey dancers in our streets" are worse than Plays. That may be, and yet plays may be very bad. It is a wretched defence if a bad thing to say that it is not the worst thing in existence. It is a style of argument almost never resorted to in favor of that which is susceptible of defence on its own intrinsic merits. And besides need we because we have Monkey's in our streets aping men, build a house in which men shall ape Monkey's? For what better are the greater part of the Farces exhibited upon the stage? But I maintain that bad as are "the lascivious warblings of the wandering minstrels from Hindostan," their impurity, being more undisguised, and therefore

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more disgusting, is less pernicious than that of the Theatre. The latter conceals its mischief under a specious and imposing mask; it seems to offer nothing but harmless entertainment; it comes with very plausible pretences, and makes very fair professions. It has much to catch the eye, much to excite the feelings, and much to interest the mind. It has also its moral lessons and virtuous sentiments interspersed here and there, which just serve to lull and pacify the conscience. It is this mixture of a little good with much evil; this interspersing of a few correct sentiments with a mass of moral poison (whose only effect can be to call into active exercise the depravity of the heart) that makes the Theatre more dangerous than it would be, were the sentiments taught on the stage uniformly and unequivocally immoral: because in the latter case it would be shunned by the decent portion of Society, and left entirely as it ought to be to the profligate and abandoned.

Your correspondent speaks of the "Chaste Dames of play-loving England." As well might he talk of the transparent beauty of a London fog. True it is that the honored mothers, and the lovely daughters of England are as distinguished for every excellence that adorns the female character, as their sex in any nation upon the face of the Globe. But no thanks to the Theatre for this. On the stage of all places is that sensitive modesty and delicacy, which leads women instinctively as it were to shrink from the first approach of contamination, and which thus protects the character with a promptitude, like that with which the eyelids close upon, and protect the organ of sight,—it is on the stage of all places that this inestimable safe guard of female virtue is most frequently, most insiduously, and therefore most successfully assailed. I shall conclude my letter with the following quotation on this point.

"I might confidently appeal to the recollections of those females who may have formerly frequented the Theatre, whether the pleasure which they have experienced on their first attendance, was not often mingled with an involuntary sense of shame, a secret and painful consciousness of impropriety and evil; while at the same time, through the influence of example, and the force of custom;—for want of due consideration or sufficient firmness of mind; and perhaps from never having had their attention especially and seriously called to the sinful nature and injurious tendency of such amusements;—they allowed themselves to be present at exhibitions which their consciences condemned; and to be spectators of scenes and hearers of sentiments, against which the quick sensibilities of a modest and delicate mind so painfully revolted as to cover them with confusion; and which scenes and sentiments they would not, on any consideration, have ventured either to describe and repeat, or endured to hear described and repeated, in private Company, or in the Society of their personal friends."

Bombay, 25th July 1840. S.

"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, July 27, 1840.

ARRIVED July 24, Barque *John Wm. Dare*, J. Shepherd, Master, from Persian Gulf, Bussorah 23rd, and Karrack 24th June, Bushire 3rd July.

AN Inquest was held the day before yesterday at the House of Correction on the body of a prisoner who had died there, and a Verdict returned of Natural Death.

And another on a woman of the Augree Caste found floating in a well in an Oart at Ambrolie, but no information could be obtained who the deceased was.

WE are much concerned to hear of the serious indisposition of Miss Emma Roberts at the hospitable mansion of Colonel Evans, the Resident at Sattarah. She has now almost become one of us by her long residence in the East, and the dedication of her mind to literary pursuits. As an authoress we know no one more remarkable for versatility of Talent. History, Poetry, and even Cookery, have been touched by her able pen. The latter subject comes home to the appetites of all, and many to whom History is a closed Book, and Poetry the mere jingling of a rhyme, will owe her a deep debt of gratitude for improving their Plâts, and suggesting their entremêts and "Pieces de resistance." We trust the fair authoress will soon be able to resume her literary labours which afford so much amusement and solid gratification to the reading portion of the public.

THE Testimonial to Captain Tonks of the late Ship *Castlereagh* is alike honorable to him and the Donors, and it is only to be wished that a measure of this sort has not been more generally circulated, as we believe many persons would have desired to contribute their mite. This proceeding on the part of the names signed to Mr. Skinner's letter, goes so fully to shew the general feeling of the Public on the sad calamity alluded to, that it is the best answer, to certain late ungenerous, attacks made upon Captain Tonks which gave great offence to society at large at the time, more particularly as levelled at a man who was already suffering under a sufficient pressure of calamity.

OUR Military readers will no doubt participate in the pleasure expressed by "CENTURION SENEX" at the restoration to the Staff of two such meritorious officers as those he alludes to, and it will be doubly gratifying, as evincing a wish in a High Quarter, to repair injustice, and demonstrate a sympathy with outraged feelings, by the replacing of them both in the same species of duty which they before so ably performed in Poona, Malligaum, and the Scinde Campaign. We know of no measure which could have been promulgated that will excite feelings of greater respect and admiration towards that Authority who has used his power in these instances with so much judgement and discrimination.

"OLD BETTY BROOM" must know that a promise has been given in Parliament by Sir John Hobhouse, (*not Sir Kat Koblouse*) that the allowances to European Soldiers and their Families in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies &c. shall be equalized and brought up to the Bengal standard, so Betty may *be aisy*. She is quite right in supposing we are the staunch friend of a Soldier, and have a peculiar favor for a pretty face, and shall be glad to see the Soldiers wife and children's sicuation improved to the utmost. If we should see any disposition to delay, we shall jog the memories of the Big Wigs, so Betty may put "a dozen "more praties in the pot for the childer sure, "and comfort her heart with an extra pint "of Malt from the Canteen in anticipation of "good days, and ould Ireland for iver."

OUR Brother of the *Times* has appended a Note in his last number to an extract of a letter of our's from Quetta, saying he had received the News *before* on the 20th of June. Presuming that he had, he does not appear to have published it, and if he shut it up in his Portfolio, and did not give it to the Public, he might as well not have mentioned it now. What is the use of keeping a watch that you do not wind up? If you do your are likely to be behind Time! A glance at an Extract from the Delhi Gazette shews the Quetta affair to have happened on the night of 23rd of June !!!

WE hasten to lay before our readers an account of the Gay Ball given at Poonah, to commemorate the taking of Ghizni, with which we have been favored by a valued friend. We were rather surprized no public commemoration of the event took place here, as we are aware the beauty and fashion of Bombay were assembled at private parties to compliment the Heroes of that eventful day. It is a great pity with such a splendid room as the Town Hall, that Monthly Assemblies are not given. A very slight subscription would cover the expences, as was proved by the Balls given at Poonah formerly during the Monsoon. Here where so many persons are congregated, surely they might be got up with ease. Should such a measure obtain, the admission should be as little restricted as possible, and parties be allowed to bring a certain number of friends. This would promote good humour in Society while it would give an impetus to Trade, and disperse a little coin among the Tailors, Milliners and Dress Makers. If the subscriptions were liberal and after paying all expences a balance should remain, there are many charitable Institutions to which the surplus might be given, and thus gaiety might be accessary to alms-giving, and it would be seen by the strict, that benevolence was not inconsistent with mirth, nor charity exclusively the concomitant of over scrupulous fastidiousness, either in morals or religion.

POONAH, July 24th 1840.—The Affghanistan Heroes gave a grand Fancy Dress Ball last night to the Society, in commemoration of the taking of Ghiznee. The *scene of action* was the Messroom of the 17th Regt. the decorations were simple but appropriate—mostly warlike. At one end of the principal dancing room was the orchestra, in which was the fine band of the 17th, who played their best quadrilles and waltzes alternately, finishing with a Country dance and the Ghiznee quick step. Opposite the entrance of the second room was a large picture of the memorable fight, representing the advance of the storming party. Our "British Grenadiers" are seen rushing on regardless of the heavy fire from the Fort, nor listening to the "retreat" which at that time sounded. The Characters were pretty numerous, different Countries seemed to have kindly lent us their choicest beauties; Ladies from Poland, Turkey, and the Greek Isles, all mingled in the throng—nor could even a Lady of a "religious order" withstand the dance inviting strains—Paul Pry as usual was there, as what Company is free from his presence? Many were the unpleasant truths he uttered, he was right in bringing his umbrella for the night looked threatening, or, as a Tar belonging to the "Gipsy" termed it, *greasy*; then came Albanians, Arabs, Egyptians, Persians, Poles, and men of all nations in very superb costumes, with Don Juans and many other nameless Dons. We also observed PrinceHenry and Falstaff, a Contrabandista, Jack Sheppard and his faithful Blue-skin, the latter afterwards appeared in the *disguise* of a gentleman, but we soon discovered the ruffian—it seemed almost a pity, such a *nice* looking youth as Jack should meet so bad a fate, he was right to appear without his wives, tho' we believe Mrs. Maggot alias Amazonian Poll was expected. The supper was judiciously put off till a later hour than usual: this part of the entertainment was most liberal—Dancing then recommenced and was kept up with unabated spirit until near three, at which hour the last Ladies took their departure, notwithstanding the request made to them in the words of Tommy Moore, of "Fly not yet" which appeared, as if by Magic, over the principal door of egress—then also fled all the steady goers, leaving the choice spirits to their second suppers and severe head-aches. Altogether we must say the party went off well, and great praise is due to the Stewards for their attention and good management.

AN OLD STAGER.

THE Anti-Theatrical S. has again taken the field. We opine that as he is like the immortal Junius, a "stat nominis umbra" that his opponents can very hardly use *personal ridicule* towards him, though some men have been said "to fight their own Shadows," He says "the English have their Gin Palaces," and that Turks and Hindoos have not, but does he remember that the Turk has his Opium, and the Hindu his *Bhang*. With regard to his argument about building "a House "in which men shall ape Monkeys, for what "are the greater part of the Farces exhibited "on the Stage." We can tell him that we never saw but one Monkey depicted to the Life upon a Stage, and that was the part of Jocko by the clever Frenchman Mazzurier, who in performing a Monkey read a lesson of morality which might have been witnessed by S. without a shudder. The next argument which S. advances is specious but hollow: He says "that the undisguised and disgusting im-"purity of the wandering Minstrels of Hindoostan is less pernicious than that of the Theatre. In a scale of morals we should imagine no point between Nadir and Zero, and the charitable conclusion that the Theatre should be given up to the profligate and abandoned is worthy of the days of the Puritans and the Spirit of Hugh Peters.

His likening of the Chaste Dames of Play loving England to a London Fog, is certainly complimentary to the Ladies; we looked for more gallantry from S. and he must have a poor opinion of the female virtue which can be *successfully assailed* by the attendance at a Stage Play. His final attempts to convict the Ladies out of their own months by a quotation is *capital*. He however unfortunately gives us no authority, and therefore necessarily either adopts, or pleads to the paternity. We have now one word more to say on this subject. Let those whose consciences reproach them, avoid a Theatre like a pestilence if they like, but let them not attempt to interfere with or abridge the innocent amusements of others, as perhaps if the recreations of their clique were sifted, they might be found upon an equal scale of morality with the much vilified scenes of a Theatre. All men have some moments of relaxation and the "bow always bent" loses its elasticity. We have the greatest personal respect for the opinions of S. and those of his persuasion, We would not hurt his or their feelings for the world, and S. must recollect that no term of ridicule has ever been applied to his communications by ourselves. That our correspondents may have indulged in a laugh at the solemn and lugubrious denunciations of S. we are not surprised at, and did not feel it necessary to check; but now as the Theatrical Petition is already most numerously and respectably signed, we intend to leave the affair in the hands of the public, to whom it properly belongs; satisfied that if any objections are raised against Theatres in Europe, they do not apply here, where Gentlemen as a recreation for their friends and selves, lay aside toil, and perchance care for a night, and try to amuse their own families and friends, with words which have been printed without shame, and thoughts which have been published without the fear of the Society for the suppression of Vice haunting their talented writers.

A few days ago another vessel in coming into the Port very nearly struck upon the Prongs, but was made aware of her danger just in time by the exertions of the Officer in charge of the Light House, and in all human probability, the unfortunate Crew would have shared the fate of the Crew and Passengers of the *Beatinck* and *Castlereagh*. Now a question arises which we would put strongly to our Naval friends, which is "how have all these melancholy catastrophies occurred?" If one Vessel only had been wrecked it might have passed as an accident, but here we see three gallant vessels strike on the same spot, two in broad day light, and since two or more (the Barque *John* from Australia and another) have nearly met the same fate. Now we should like to know if any alteration has taken place in the currents and set of the Sea, into Back Bay, and whether the erection of the Colaba Causeway has made any sensible difference either in the rise of the Tide or the tendency of the currents. It is well known that the late Sir John Gore who was no mean authority, he, having been a good navigator and able marine surveyor, did express opinions unfavorable to the building of the Causeway, and anticipated a great change in the Harbour therefrom. We are so ignorant of these matters, that we can only throw out hints to be improved by the many scientific and able officers both of the Indian Navy and Merchant Service. Inquiry can do no harm, and if we have blundered, as the best of us are liable to err, we can only plead a deep anxiety for the prevention of such scenes as those lately witnessed on our Coasts. We must again take leave to express our astonishment that all these sad calamities have attracted so little public notice, and we do trust that even now some measures will be taken to offer effectual assistance if similar calamities (which we trust will be averted) should occur. We shall feel deeply indebted to our friends of the Navy and Merchant Service for their opinions and suggestions on this important topic.

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

From the Delhi Gazette, July 15.

From Quetta we have received the following interesting letter which contains an animated account of an attack upon the Fort there in which, as a matter of course, the Belochees got a sound thrashing; It however still shews that our tenure is not so firmly established as we could wish, and that although we have nothing to *fear* from the enemy our friends there may yet be harrassed. We suppose the Government will now take into consideration the necessity of sending reinforcements to Upper Scinde, of whom our Bombay Cotemporaries have long since shewn the necessity:—

Jattee Mirree at Quetta, 27th June, 1840.

'Here we all are shut up in the Fort of Murree of Quetta and surrounded by about as treacherous and cowardly set of rascals as can be found from Constantinople to the wall of China. Since the 21st we have been on the *qui vive*, the first cause of all this was the assemblage of a considerable body of Kakurs chiefly Panizyes, Laranzyes, and Bozyes under a Yagee Panizye chief named Gufloor, these had taken up their quarters in a deep and narrow gorge 9 or 10 miles to the North East of our Camp, but their numbers had not increased sufficiently to warrant in their opinion an attack on even our small force which consisted of about 230 of the Shah's 1st Infantry and our Beloch gunners, in all 250 untried men. The night of the 21st was passed in watching by all, the ladies not even excepted, for they, poor creatures, were too much frightened to take rest, at 2 A. M. all being quiet. Hammersley started with four Sowars to examine the gorge and to ascertain the strength of the party in it, of which we were rather uncertain. He reached the Kakur camp at dawn of day and having satisfied himself of the presence of about 400 men, he turned towards home to acquaint Bean with what he had seen. Some of the fellows who observed us, rose up the side of the hill and took a few long and harmless shots at us. The 22d brought intelligence of a division amongst the Kakur Sirdars and of the Panizye chief having withdrawn his *ooloos* and returned to his home. It was also positively stated that the Sirdars who had disagreed with Gufloor would come into us, were we to send for them; but all sounded very well, but our suspicions were not so easily lulled, it looked too much like a plot, and we were doing our best to fathom it. In the evening, whilst we were all down at the lines, another spy came in and corroborated the stay of Gufloor's departure somewhere or other but where he knew not. Our Sowars too who had been scouring all around, saw no signs of an enemy, but still all were on the alert as on the preceding evening. The following morning some of the headmen who were supposed to have quarrelled with Gufloor offered to come in if sent for, and about 2 P. M. they arrived at Bean's house, having left their followers (80 men) at our Bolun Ranger camp. Shah Bazoory, a Poomur Kakur, who bears the rank of a Soobadar in the Rangers, on hearing of the arrival of these men in his camp, advised us to send for the head men and to keep them safe till all was over as it would prevent their men from acting against us in the attack, which was sure to take place that night, and that he would watch the motions of the others and let us know if any thing suspicious should occur during the night. As our adviser had always behaved well, we determined upon following his instructions by confining the Sirdars. When these men came to Bean's house for the ostensible purpose of making their salaam and entering our service, we requested the pleasure of their society till all should be arranged; but at the same time they were informed that they should be well treated and well rewarded in the event of their establishing proofs of their honesty. Well night came on and with it positive information from divers quarters of the advance of the Kakurs to the number of 1000. Sowars were posted at the different points at which we expected the Lushkur to enter the plain. Piquets were planted all around with instructions to fire on the approach of any large body and then to retire on the Magazine and Quarter Guard which adjoin one another and which we made our standing point in the event of our piquets being obliged to retire. Sand bags were arranged to the height of 2 feet in front, the treasure was placed within the Magazine. The 9 pounder was placed at the right front angle and the 6 pounder at the left front angle, supported by all the available Infantry; unfortunately there was a Bazaar about 100 yards in front and several other buildings all around which would serve to shelter an enemy, still our position was the best we could find as all the Magazine was there and we could not possibly remove the stores under three days, neither could we divide our small force between it and any more eligible situation. From dusk till midnight nothing more occurred to lead us to suppose the enemy were near and we were beginning to think that they had repented of their designs when a Sowar galloped in and informed us of the move of the Lushkur, this man was followed by another & another till at last each had only to ride a little in front of the piquet to satisfy himself of the approach of a large body of men; on they came as quietly as possible till they reached or nearly reached the right of the lines where the Horse Artillery stables stand; there they set up a most fiendish shout which they kept up till they arrived within grape range from the 6 pounder; the first round missed the main body but the second did great execution and I am sure it must have told well, for it completely stopt the yelling and sent the vocalists flying into and behind the Bazaar for shelter; some passed through the Bazaar but were soon driven back by the 9 pounder and the musketry.

It now became necessary to detach a few men to the top of the Bazaar for the purpose of driving them out; a few rounds accomplished this and gave Bean who stood to the 9 Pounders a few capital shots which once more drove the cowardly rascals back to shelter, but they were not allowed to remain there long, for Griffin with a party of Sepoys walked up to the opposite end of the Bazaar from that to which the first party proceeded; a volley did the business and drove the Kakurs right in front of my Gun (the 6 pounder,) we gave them a few rounds as they made off, and if we did not kill many we did our best depend upon it; this was the *finale*: a few straggling shots were fired on us as the enemy retreated but with no effect; the first Gun was fired about ½ past 2 or ½ before 3 A. M., and all the Kakers had fled by dawn. A few were cut up during the retreat by half a dozen Sowars and had we but a few good Cavalry or Sowars many more would have been disposed of ere they could have reached the Hills. The accounts of the number of Kakurs who actually came down vary very much some say that the main body consisted of 1000 men, and others that they were only 800 in the larger body, but that there were other parties to the amount of 600 men ready to fall on our rear and flanks had they had an opportunity of doing so. I forgot to mention to you that the 10 men, we confined in the afternoon, all declared that no attack was intended, but on their being brought out and lodged in front of the Magazine and assured that they should be liberated in the event of their words coming true, but that on the contrary, all should die, the moment a shot was fired at us, the hearts of some failed

and they confessed that the attack was to take place just before day light and at the very point where we were best prepared. One of these prisoners declared that he would prevent the attack being made if allowed to go away, but this was not what we wished and we told him so. I must tell you of a circumstance which will give you some idea of the barbarous tribes we have to deal with. They have an idea that certain men have the power of rendering the sword and bullets of their Adversaries harmless—the Murrees are supposed to possess this spell and are said to have executed it on that unfortunate occasion when Lieut. Clarke's party was cut up in Cutchee and I, myself, have heard many of the Kakurs; declare most solemnly that they had seen the bullets strike the Murrees with a force that would have killed any other man, but that they always fell harmless as if they had struck a statue. Well, it seems that they have an idea here that we too can deal in charms of this kind, for on the morning of the attack, just as the Kakur Lushkur reached a spot where the shooting commenced, it halted for a moment to work a counter spell which would completely defeat our Witchcraft. This counter spell consisted in sacrificing a dog by cutting of its head, tail and legs, but I don't think they will trust to this on another occasion. The 9 pounders fired 16 rounds grape, the 6 pdrs. fired 6 of grape and 3 of round shot. Our loss was trifling, only two Berohee Gunners and one of the 1st Regiment Sepoys wounded. Of the enemy 16 were found shot dead by grape and small shot, six were cut up by the few horse who followed in pursuit, and 3 were taken prisoners; but the number carried off wounded is reported to have been an enormous proportion; 100 wounded, 60 of them mortally and 40 slightly. There are also 80 missing and supposed to have died of their wounds whilst endeavouring to escape through the Hills; this may be, in some measure, an exaggeration; but judging from the traces of blood visible in all directions and knowing that it is usual for these savages to carry off their wounded, and dead too if possible, I should say that the number of wounded cannot fall far short of what has been reported.

The Ladies on whose account we are most anxious have hitherto behaved most nobly, and when shut up in a close and dirty Magazine their coolness and passive courage could not have been surpassed."

JEYPORE.—Major Thoresby, we hear, is still busily engaged, attempting to bring the country into some state of order, and, rejecting harsh measures, has endeavoured by persuasion and good treatment to induce the plundering vagabonds of the state to desist from their outrages.

We are sorry to learn, that this praiseworthy intention has not met with success, nor was it to be expected that it would, among so lawless a people. One instance of the futility of half measures has been related to us.

The Major having heard of the villainies of a celebrated Kuzzak, Hurree Sing, sent for him and in the hope of reclaiming him listened to all his alleged grievances, which were not a few, as they included the demand of certain lands and villages belonging to his neighbours, which to use his expression, it was necessary he should have to enable him to live like a gentleman. His request not being complied with, he and his followers took themselves off from Jeypore, and within 4 koss, first plundered a Mahajun of considerable property, then directed their course to Cheela, which village they burnt to the ground, and several lives were lost, and the worthy gentleman now levies Black Mail in Toorwattee.

This does not say much for our non-interference system, we can only ask, how long our Government will allow such outrages.

Every day must more and more enforce upon our rulers the necessity of using stronger measures than they appear inclined to do for the regulation of these states, distracted as they continually are on all sides, while their rulers have not the power, even if they have the desire to bring their turbulent Chiefs to subjection; we received the following account of matters after the former paragraph was in type.

A party of vagabonds have seized upon the Fort at Khatree, which from its appearance on the Map, seems to be a place of some importance and ejecting the old Kamdars, are bidding defiance to Major Thoresby.

A large Force under Major Forster, was however, to start on the 11th instant, for the purpose of bringing the *Usurpers of authority* to their senses. Another similar affair has taken place at Seekur, the party there refusing to receive the Chief, Ram Nauth Perohit, who is supported by a Ressalah of Horse, and a Company from Joojonoo. We have reason to believe, that this succession of disturbances was pointed out to the Political Authorities by the Commandant of the Force at Joonjonoo some time ago, and it is much to be regretted, that strong measures were not taken at the first. The whole country requires clearing out, for as fast as one row is stifled another rises up, the Political Agent's situation, we should think, must be any but an enviable one. —*Ibid.*

DELHI.—The weather has until the last two days been almost too oppressive for existence and though the wind which veered round to the Eastward on Sunday last has somewhat cooled the atmosphere the heat is still dreadful; not a drop of rain has fallen since our last issue and gloomy indeed are the forebodings of those who know any thing of the state of the crops; and one fear of famine pervades the whole district; we can only hope that the gathering clouds will fulfil their promise, so often broken, and the full moon bring a change of weather. The Jumna is gradually sinking into its narrowest bed.

To induce our station readers to bear the heat with greater patience, there is every prospect of the ice pits being exhausted by the end of this month we hear.—*Ibid*

From the Agra Ukhbar July 11.

AGRA.—The want of rain is, we regret to say, beginning to be very seriously felt, and to cause the most uncomfortable apprehensions. Since our last not a drop has fallen, and the heat has been most terrific. Some idea of its severity may be formed, when we state, that 3 soldiers of H. M.'s 9th Regiment, died in one day, (to-day) of apoplexy, and one—a Sergeant—on Thursday. Others have been attacked with the disease, and should the heat continue, the result must to many of them be fatal, besides new cases occurring.

What has in consequence risen to the very high price of 18 seers per rupee, and other articles in proportion.

Captain Paton has abandoned his intention of going home, and resumes his position at Lucknow.

From Allygurh we learn that the rains, which are looked for in these provinces from the 20th of June, hold back most unpromisingly. A few partial showers have fallen, particularly on the Bank of the Ganges; the weather is now most unpropitious, since the first of July Southerly and Westerly winds have prevailed, with great heat. Very little of the rain crops have been sown, though the fields are ploughed—the Indigo cultivation begins to suffer—whilst the greatest terror prevails amongst the whole community, which a few facts will somewhat curiously show. All kinds of grain have become dearer.

Wheat in May, averaged..... 26 seers of 18 Sca. Wt.
In is now in July..... 20 ,,
Chunna in May, averaged 28 ,,
It is now in July..... 23 ,,
Ghee in May was..... 3 seers per rupee
It is now..... 3 seers 12 chtks. do.

thus showing that luxuries have become cheaper, no one buying but that sheer necessity obliges. But the signs of the fear of a famine, for which the experience of 1837 has given good cause, are still more marked. All the numerous projected marriages amongst families in this district have been postponed: small thefts have become very frequent; and towards Dubye on the Ganges, several attacks have been made on grain pits, an offence which did not show itself until the end of 1837. But this fear of drought prevents the employment of any one or the advance of money for the purposes of cultivation. A drought this season would have more fearful consequences even than it had in 1837. Rains at the full moon would still secure the crops of the country, and most anxiously are they looked for.

BENARES.—We regret to state that accounts of the death of the lady of Major General Cock have reached this station. Mrs. Cock expired at Sea, on her homeward passage to England: She was most deservedly popular when a resident at this station with the whole community, by whom her untimely end is deeply lamented. Rain has fallen here in great abundance within the last two days, on the 25th ultimo the Burna rose to a very unusual height, several out-offices in cantonments were washed away, and at one time fears were entertained for the safety of the Bridge which leads from cantonments to the Civil lines, the water having risen to within a very few feet of the crown of the middle arch. The floods have now subsided, and the plough is in active operation.—*July* 3*d.*

CALCUTTA.

SPIRIT OF OUR GRANDMOTHER.

We were wrong in the surmise we expressed some days since that the *Pique* was fitting out for some Ambassador to our eastern himisphere. We see that she was preparing for the reception of the Marquis Clanricarde, and left Spithead about the 26th of April for Cronstadt, to await that nobleman's arrival from St. Petersburgh. It is said by the *Globe*, that he is returning to England for the benefit of his health.'—*Courier*, *July* 9.—[Only 'some days since,' eh? Why, it is six months since, we verily believe, that the Old Woman informed her select public that an ambassador was to go to China,—first Lord Auckland, and then (at least three months ago) she conjectured that the *Pique* was being fitted out for some direct exportation of the same sort from England. *Now* she discovers that Lord Clanricard's nose has been frost-bitten, and that the *Pique* is for *him*. No wonder she had the earliest intelligence as to *where* the China expedition was going when even by her own showing, 'some days since,' she was sending an ambassador by the *Pique*, two months after the war expedition had left England.]—ED. ENG.

A deep and valuable discovery has been made by Our Grandmother (that Girl will be the death of us) which will seriously affect the prosperity of all copying machines. At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society a proposition was made respecting a bust of the late Mr. James Prinsep, and it was suggested, that a copy of a good likeness of him, now in Calcutta, should be transmitted to England for Mr. Chantry's guidance. On this head, we observe the following Grandmotherism in the form of a *note* appended to the report of what occurred at the meeting:—'Could not the original be sent? We *never* knew a copy yet, *especially if done by an inferior artist*, that came up to the original.'—If that isn't a discovery, Galileo did nothing when he found that the earth went round the sun. People are now disabused of a gross and ignorant credulity, for whereas it used to be thought—before the great march of our Old Dame's intellect—that copies were even better than the originals, it is now shown upon the authority of her experience, that the copy is *always* the inferior article, and *especially* that it is so where the copyist is inferior as an *artiste* to the original performer. Let us hope that no paltry jealousy on the part of Mr. Asiatic Society Secretary Torrens, will operate to exclude this great EUREKAISM from the ensuing volume of that Society's Transactions; for it is by no means a discovery of the every-day sort. Truly it is of the contents of the She Ass's nest which our Grandmother discovered in the course of last month. To ourselves it shall act as a beacon for the future; for now that we are satisfied of the fact that an inferior artist can never copy, so as to equal a superior one, we shall never attempt to imitate our Grandmother's editorials.—*Eng. July* 11.

LIEUT. CLARKE OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following interesting sketch:—'Lieutenant Clarke of the Bombay army, whose melancholy fate has been so recently before the public, was the youngest son of the learned and justly celebrated Dr. Clarke, whose peculiar sanguine temperament and honorable thirst after distinction, he in a great degree inherited. He leaves a brother, also in the Bombay army, to lament his loss. It may be in the recollection of some of our readers that this unfortunate youth a few months back, was severely wounded in Lower Scinde by a body of marauding Beloochees, at the same time that his less fortunate companion was literally cut to pieces. In that particular instance, the coolness and daring intrepidity of his character was shewn. Captain Hand and he had wandered about a mile and a half from camp, in quest of deer, amongst some rocky hills, where unfortunately a band of plundering Beloochees had concealed themselves, lying in wait for stray camels; towards their hiding place it was poor Hand's fate to proceed, whilst Clarke was riding in a different direction. On gaining the summit of a hill, Hand was surrounded suddenly by these half savages, dragged to the earth, and barbarously slaughtered. Clarke, from a distance, saw a commotion, and seizing a boar spear from his Gorawalla, galloped towards the group, in the hopes of rescuing his companion, or acting according to circumstances. As he ascended with these intentions, he was repeatedly fired upon, and it was not till a nearer approach convinced him of the dreadful fate of Hand, that he put his horse's head towards camp, and not before too he had received a dangerous wound in the groin, the ball grazing the femoral artery. He gained the cantonments with the greatest difficulty; the blood welling profusely from the wound, exhausted him as he reached Her Majesty's 40th quarter guard, when he reeled from his saddle, and swooned; hardly had he recovered from this serious injury when he was temporarily placed in charge of the Sinde Irregular Horse at that time being raised, and ultimately confirmed as second in command and adjutant, in which service this gallant, noble, and high sprited youth, since the hour he joined it has played no idle game, sealing with his blood the dauntless character of his devotedness to his profession.—*Ibid.*

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S PETITION ON THE COMMERCE OF INDIA.

The petition from the East India Company to Parliament complaining of the many grievances to which the commerce of India is subject, which sometime back we presented to our readers was, as they are aware, submitted to a Committee to report upon it. The enquiry has been entered into, and the result as reported by them appears such as is calculated to further the true interests of the country. Many important particulars are touched upon; and from *data* which admit of no dispute conclusions are arrived at, which demonstrate the inflictions and privations to which we have been so inequitously subject. It is superfluous to direct attention to the embarrassments that have always attended the remittance of large quantities of specie to England. The monetary system that obtains in the country is such, that paper issue seldom or never supplies the deficiencies in metallic currency; and hence those difficulties that are occasionally felt throughout the country. The demands upon India for remittances should to obviate the inconveniences alluded to, be made through the medium of the exports of the produce and manufactures of India. Should the Company depend, upon other means for meeting the territorial payments amounting to 32,00,000£, they cannot but inflict the severest distress on the country. This, it would appear, is to be attributed to the Company, and not to the Home Government; and might therefore be considered as a piece of irrelevance in the question at issue between them. It is to be remembered, however, that in order to enable the Company to make their remittances by means of our products, with efficiency, it is essentially necessary that those draw-backs on trade that have been hitherto imposed upon it must be first removed. They are not only impolitic, but highly unjust as the unequal imposts which have for their object the especial good of the West Indies weigh most heavily on our commercial energies. There can be no objection, if England is so disposed to heap her favours on West Indies, but it is both unfair and ungrateful to do so at the sacrifice of this country. When the duties on sugar were equalized, it was considered a great boon; and no doubt it is so, considering the increased cultivation of the cane and the export of sugar. It was an oversight at the time, we should say an intentional oversight, if the Irishism may be allowed, that on that occasion the opportunity should not have been availed of to equalize the duties on rum, tobacco and cotton and silk piece goods. Rum and sugar must go hand in hand, for if the former be excluded from the British market, it must necessarily be to the sacrifice of the immense quantities of molasses which must arise from the increased manufacture of sugar for importation. Thus what might have been gained from the one source is in a great measure, swallowed up by the very unjust inequality of duties on rum. There is at best but a limited demand for molasses here; and this raw material which might have been converted into a staple article of export is allowed to be thrown away to the winds. The report in question touches also upon the inequality of the import duty upon cotton and silk piece goods—the former does not appear likely to improve to any very material effect; but we should not forget that English silk only pays an import duty here of three and half per cent. while twenty per cent is imposed in that land of "equal laws" on our exports of the same. If an incongruity—an inequality so monstrous is allowed to continue in the teeth of the first principles of political economy, we may fairly give up all hopes of the improvement of East India Commerce. There is, however, every prospect that these evils, together with several others are in all likelihood ere long to be much mitigated, if not entirely extirpated, and we shall hail the concession of the slightest instalment as the harbinger to more substantial good. In this case it must be admitted the Company have taken more pains, and it may be a question whether India is not more indebted to a regard for their own exchequer, than for any particular good designed for the country.—*Comml. Adver., July* 7.

AN ACT PROPOSED IN COUNCIL ON THE SUBJECT OF NUISANCES.

We perceive with pleasure, that the subject of nuisances, but too often visible, has come under the consideration of Government, and that an act proposed for their prevention has been read in Council, and we presume will soon be put in force. In this proposal not only the removal of such objects as are offensive to sight but even "trades and occupations are comprehended—the Magistrate being empowered, on due representation, to serve notice on the offending parties, who become liable to a heavy fine in event of non-compliance with his requisition or disobedience to his orders. The act, as it applies, is, in every sense, a just one; for it guards against wrongful interpretation, by authorizing the formation of a Committee, partly composed at the nomination of the Magistrate, and partly at that of the appealing party, when it happens that they against whom complaint as been laid, are induced to refer the case to such a decision. Than this nothing can be fairer—since on the one hand, it assures a dispassionate investigation of the case, and on the other, the person charged cannot exclaim against a partial construction on his cause. Neither do we think that any thing is objectionable in the amount or nature of the fines and penalties to be imposed, when a refractory disposition is evinced. What, however we do consider open to very great objection is, that the act itself has not been made applicable to the jurisdiction *within* the Ditch. Is the palatial city—that patchwork of finery and wretchedness—that unequalled jumble of splendor and misery,—that interlaced work of finery and squalor—so free from nuisance and impurity, whether in *sights, trades or occupations*, as to require no correction? If the Magistrates are supposed to be armed with sufficient power, why is that power not thoroughly exercised, and the exercise of it duly enforced by fresh orders? Let any man parole several of the streets some amongst them principal ones, by day, and say whether they do not abound in *nuisances?* Let him repeat his journey *at night*, and determine whether, even in *trades* and *occupations*, nuisances are not equally to be found pervading several parts of the metropolis? In this letter respect, we conceive Calcutta to be amongst the worst of regulated cities in the world. The unblushing orgies of sensuality in all its disgusting forms, have, it is to be feared, even a more open character, than in places more really and notoriously profligate, bad as we acknowledge this place to be. An act, to the effect of the one proposed, is very desirable for the city as well as the suburbs—desirable, for the sake of refreshing the Magisterial memory, when it languishes, should the power thoroughly to correct abuse exist,—or to supply the means of the existing power if not precisely defined. It would indeed be a public benefit to observe, that the tenor of this proposed act was extended to the "local limits of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice.

But in truth, there is room for its operation both within and without: and when it passes into law, we for one shall not be slow to avail ourselves of it—for *piggries* are nuisances, in the very centre of habitated and frequented spots: and so are tanneries; and both spread their *delightful* effluvia over certain parts of the suburbs. The act is founded in a wise and benevolent care, for the comfort and convenience of inhabitants; and both of these are grossly invaded in the instances to which we refer. Only let the proposition become a law, and many are prepared to prefer a petition for the removal of a positive abomination, unless, timely taking the hint, the parties obnoxious to censure, are wise enough to spare them the trouble by an early evasion of the consequence.—*Commercial Advertiser, July* 10.

DACOITIES.—1.—On the night of the 16th *Assar* last a number of dacoits attacked the house of a kyburt at Adelababoor in zilla Baraset and carried off the whole of his property. In this robbery the most lamentable circumstance is this, that the dacoits with flaming torches so burnt the body of the kyburt's daughter, that there is very little chance of her surviving the injury. The next day the darogah of the district sent the unfortunate woman to the magistrate. Nothing however has as yet been traced in regard to the robbers.—*Probhakar.*

2—On the night of Wednesday last, a serious dacoity was committed in the house of a Brahmin at a village called Autghurra, in the Twenty-four-Pergunna. In this dacoity, two of the inmates of the house were killed and one was severely wounded, and all the property that the Brahmin had taken away.—*Poornochundrodoy.*

3.—A party of dacoits entered the house of a substantial fisherman at Jaggutdul near Rajpoor, on the night of Thursday last and made away with every thing that the man possessed.—*Ibid.*

4.—A gang of dacoits attacked the house of a brahmin named Ramjuy Chuttopaddhya, at the village of Bistulghata near Gurriah and robbed him of various articles of property, amounting in value to about three or four thousand rupees. This happened on the night of Friday last. The darogah, notwithstanding his endeavors, has been unable to apprehend any of the robbers.—*Ibid.*

5.—On the night of Saturday last, about the hour of 10 o'clock, a numerous party of dacoits, armed with various kinds of weapons, rushed into the house of a very respectable man, Tarachand Chuttopaddhya, inhabitant of Konenugur. These ruffians on their coming to the house, was opposed by two Brijbasees, but they cut the two men down and effected their entrance. They then plundering the house of almost every moveable, made their retreat. It appeared that among these robbers there were two or three men who had some sense of religion in them. At the time that the robbers cut down the two Birjbasees and entered the house, one of the sons of the Chuttopaddhya, who was a somewhat strong and courageous youth, put himself in the way of the dacoits to prevent their depredations. One of the invaders, who appeared to have some authority among them, immediately exclaimed, "kill not the brahmin, but bind his arms and legs and put him aside." a command, which the robbers forthwith obeyed. From this circumstance, it is evident, that there were some among them who feared God and dreaded the sin of Brahminicide Be that as it may, it is surprising, that the darogah and his assistants could render no assistance, when this terrific dacoity took place, the Thana being near the Chuttopaddya's house.—*Bhaskar.*

INFANTRY RETIRING FUND.

As a temporary arrangement the Infantry Retiring Fund have appointed Majors Henderson, Home, and Simmonds, as Managers. The last-named has acted, hitherto, as the Secretary, and now that it is determined to appoint one permanently, we find that he is desirous of being retained in the office. We do not know any gentleman more highly qualified for the office. He is an able accountant; and a man of business habits. These qualify him for the duties of the office; and the subscribers we are sure will not lose sight of two other facts—he is one of them—he is an old Officer, who has seen much service—and above all, he is a man of known integrity. After the warning lately afforded by defalcations, we need scarcely warn the subscribers not to appoint any one to whom any suspicions of deficient integrity attach—The appointee ought to be able to produce the most satisfactory references, as well as ample securities. —*Courier July* 8.

CONFESSIONS OF A SPY.

COLLECTED BY AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

(Concluded from our last.)

To go forth in this way, I felt convinced would never do; and yet, to remain where I was till detection took place, was certain death. It mattered not, however, as I felt confident that Louise had not quitted the house. I resolved to stay till daylight came, and then to examine the premises. But I could not reconcile my mind to return to the room in which I had slept; and, therefore, creeping into a recess in one corner of the hall, for the purpose of secrecy, should any one come, I passed the remainder of that dreadfully harassing night.

"Day at length began to dawn: and with its first beams I quitted my hiding-place, and returned to the apartment where I had witnessed the appalling scene of blood. It was a fearful sight, sir: the gray dusky breaking of the morning shed a melancholy mysterious gloom over the apartment, yet there was a sufficiency of light to show the murdered victims, as they laid weltering in their own gore. I did not remain there but just time enough to see that boxes had been broken open, and their contents scattered around. A beautiful India cabinet, of rare workmanship, had also been forced, and the small drawers of the interior emptied on the floor; in short, it was evident that plunder had been the object of the wretches who, to obtain it, had wantonly sacrificed their fellow-creatures. The murdered man was aged; and the style of his dress plainly evinced that he was one to the noblesse, who probably had sought shelter in this retired dwelling from the persecution that was then raging against his order. The females were young; and I conjectured that they might be the old man's daughters, who, in all likelihood, had fallen under the repeated stabs of the villains whilst endeavouring to succour their venerable parent.

"Quitting this room, I traversed the whole range of the building, which was not large, and repeatedly called upon the name of Louise, addressing her by entreaties to come forth, both in French and English,—but no answer was returned. Every apartment I inspected afforded indications of the plunderer's violence; and the stains from bloody hands marked several places in the different rooms, as if the deed of death had been perpetrated previous to the robbery; and I was ultimately convinced that the whole had been executed before I had reached the dwelling, though I could in no way account for the appearance and disappearance of the fellow with the crape over his face.

"I will not, however, dwell longer or more minutely on this occurrence. I found a great number of valuables still remaining; and, selecting a richly embroidered and jewelled breast-star, I left the other things unmolested. There was a tolerable supply of provisions; and here I passed the whole of that day, wandering from room to room, and searching for secret closets and communications, in which I hoped to discover Louisé. There was a small garden at the back of the house, with a gate that opened upon a piece of waste-ground; but I forebore examining it, lest I should be perceived.

"Evening approached, and I prepared for my departure, by arraying myself in a dress belonging to one of the females; and, as we were much of the same size, the whole fitted me very exactly. I had selected the plainest I could find,—at least so I conceived it to be, though it was of a very peculiar pattern. The arranging it occupied me some time; and nothing that I could think of was omitted, to render my disguise complete. In fact on looking in a mirror, I did not recognise myself. Thus equipped, I took my departure, at dark hour, by the back-gate; and with some little trouble traced my way into the main streets, and proceeded towards the residence of Barnave. The events of the night before had rendered me more wary; but still I was sensible that a betrayal of extreme caution was more likely to excite suspicion than the manifestation—whether possessed in reality or not—of a proper confidence. Without waiting for any announcement, I entered the house,—merely curtseying to the porter as I passed him at the carriage-gate,—and readily found the apartment in which I had conversed with Barnave the previous evening; but no one was there. It was a room of no great dimensions, but tastefully and richly furnished, displaying a love of ease and luxury utterly at variance with the assumptions of rude simplicity which the republicans aimed at in public, as one of their great characteristics. In fact, sir,—for I had many opportunities of remarking it in other houses,—these men, with all their pretended regard for equality, had no other object in view than self-aggrandizement, whereby they might elevate themselves above their fellow-men, and, in truth, become the aristocrats—if I may use the term—of democracy. Equality, sir, is all fudge! It is very pretty in theory, but impossible to reduce to practice. Every hour's experience shows that there are different degrees [illegible] human intellect and man's aspirings. The bold [illegible]pid, energetic individual, soon surpasses his [illegible]ars; and whether it is ambition or a love [illegible]ur that urges him on, he will become [illegible]eir leader, but their master and their [illegible]hey all follow, like licked hounds, [illegible]is whip. If I wanted a lascivi- [illegible]pon luxury, I would seek for him [illegible]r thorough-paced levellers and repub- [illegible] power they arrogate to themselves, [illegible]rofessing the deepest humility of pur- [illegible]ht to open the eyes of their deluded [illegible]s, but that a sort of wilful blindness [illegible] understandings, and degrades them [illegible]chines set in motion by another's [illegible] have I heard men pouring obloquy [illegible]' their monarch, solely because [illegible]selves his equals; whilst, at the [illegible]elded implicit obedience to the [illegible]otic commands of a Danton [illegible]his is a strange world, my [illegible]

[illegible] few minutes, as if his [illegible]o past scenes and events, [illegible]ut; and perhaps many [illegible]nted itself, through a [illegible]t length, I ventured [illegible]

[illegible]ange vicissitudes [illegible]n in the persons [illegible]

[illegible]e replied with [illegible]ce, declare, [illegible] through

following the *ignus fautus*, misnomered Liberty, than by any other cause. I am, myself, an enthusiastic lover of rational freedom. In truth, my early education left a deep impression on my very heart: for mine was a species of wild license. And yet, even amongst the fraternity to which I had belonged, it was necessary to have rules and regulations, to ensure the general safety; and these were exercised with the utmost strictness. It is true that I imbibed prejudices against all restraint; and, imbued with the spirit of the Revolution, without contemplating its probable result, I bade fair to hold a tolerably good *level* with the self-imagined liberals, who, whilst condemning despotism in the members of the Court, were practising it themselves, in all its monstrous influence and fury. But I have grown wiser since: confinement in dungeons, and many hours of lonely retirement, have brought with them cool reflection and grave reasoning, aided by facts which were indisputable, and I have generally found that the noisy and vociferous advocate for liberty was an oppressor of the poor and a detestable tyrant in heart."

"But to proceed with my narrative. Large tapers were burning before a highly polished mirror in Barnave's apartment, throwing an additional lustre from the reflection. I seated myself on a silk-covered ottoman, and, taking up a book, prepared to while away the time till some one should come. But nature claimed repose: the quiet of the place acted upon my faculties, and I resigned myself to a tranquil slumber. From this I was aroused by a hand gently laid upon my shoulder, and, rising up, beheld Barnave, who, taking me for a female, politely and gallantly inquired to what good fortune he was indebted for the honour of my visit. Perhaps at any other time I might have felt disposed to have enjoyed a laugh at his expense, but my mind was too much occupied by gloomy images of the past night to yield to the promptings of mirth; and, therefore, I unhesitatingly announced myself, and then gave him a succinct account of what I had undergone since our last interview. He was much struck by my statement relative to the spies; but it created no embarrassment whatever. He was perfectly collected, and displayed a coolness and clearness of judgment that was calculated to serve him in all cases of emergency. On the subject of the murder he was somewhat agitated. I showed him the star which I had concealed about my person, and he at once pronounced it to have belonged to a venerable but proscribed nobleman and a knight of St. Louis, who had escaped the massacre of the 2nd of September, and it was supposed had joined the emigrant princes. He bade me keep the bauble as a memorial, and expressed his opinion, that the retreat of the unhappy man had become known to certain savages, who, instead of denouncing him, had taken the opportunity their knowledge conveyed, to enter his place of refuge, under the expectation of discovering hidden treasure, and in their blind rage and hate had added murder to robbery. I made some inquiry, to ascertain whether he could inform me of any circumstances that might tend or lead to the discovery of Louisé de Foe but he was utterly ignorant of the name, and could give me no clue whatever.

"That night I received from Barnave my return despatches for England: but I felt somewhat awkward at the thoughts of proceeding in female attire. However, he convinced me that if I managed well it was the most safe that I could assume, especially as my voice was not very masculine. He wished me to remain under his roof till the morning; but I had resolved, whatever might be the consequences, to renew my search for Louisé de Foe. I took my leave of Barnave, having obtained from him full knowledge relative to the first part of my instructions; but I had yet to learn something respecting the secret correspondence that was carrying on between the two countries.

"On passing into the street, I again became aware that I was watched, and quickly ascertained that it was by my opponents of the previous evening; but they did not follow me far, though I was soon afterwards joined; by a third man, who, from his imperfect French, and the manner of pronouncing it, I felt certain was an Englishman. He was profuse with rude gallantry, (for he took me for a nymph of the *pavé*,) and some of his demonstrations were unequivocal enough; but I firmly resisted his suit. There was something in the manners of the man that revived recollections in my mind that we had met before, though at the moment I could not exactly remember where or on what occasion. I taxed him with the place of his nativity: he did not attempt to deny it, but replied, 'Oui, mademoiselle,—je suis Jean Bull.' Although I affected great reserve, yet I consented to take some wine with him; and when in the light of the wine-house I commanded a good view of his features, I at once recognised a frequenter of the shop of the democratic barber with whom I had lodged in Westminster. It immediately recurred to me, that he could have no other object in Paris than to connect himself with the revolutionary movements of the day; and I determined to waste an hour with him in conversation, under the hope that I might gather some information respecting the party to which he had attached himself in England. Nor was I disappointed: the fellow was insufferably vain,—I lerded it on him in a manner that gratified his self-love, throwing in, occasionally, a warm eulogy on his country, and expressing my strong attachment to the cause of liberty. Amidst my real and unfeigned anxiety for Louisé, I could not avoid being amused to see how eagerly he swallowed the bait; and to render himself of great importance in my estimation, he gave mysterious hints as to the designs with which he had visited Paris, as companion to the most eminent British statesman of the day,—a staunch friend to freedom; and, to be short with the matter, it came out at last that he was in the service of a noted Whig leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, who had crossed the Channel with his private secretary, and had come to France to collect information.

"Had not time been precious with me, I should have greatly enjoyed a continuance of his conversation; but I had other objects in view, though I certainly entertained hopes of gaining, through his means, some clue to fulfil the latter part of my instructions. I rose to depart, and he wished very much to accompany me; but this, for very cogent reasons, I insisted against, stating that it might expose me to my friends; but, after some persuasion, I consented to meet him, at noon, the next day, at a particular spot on the Boulevard. This appeased him: he pressed my hand with rapture, and I left him to his meditations. I now thought that I might reach the house in which I had seen Louisé without further hindrance, and I walked quick—perhaps rather quicker than feminine grace would sanction—for I observed that people noticed me as they passed. I had nearly gained the piece of wood at the back of the premises from which I had emerged that morning—it was a lonely part of the city—when I was seized by four or five individuals, my eyes were bandaged, my mouth gagged so as to prevent utterance, my arms pinioned behind, and I was hurried, aye, almost carried, along, without being able to offer for any effectual resistance. Our progress was extremely rapid, and in perfect silence; but in a few minutes we stopped—there was a knocking, as if at a door—a password was pronounced, and, from the cessation of the cold air upon my face, I conjectured that I was conveyed into some dwelling, or, perhaps, a dungeon. Who my captors were I had no means of forming the slightest judgement—whether Royalists or Republicans it mattered but little—my disguise once discovered, my fate would be much about the same. Having entered the door it was quickly closed, and without noise; nor did any of the party speak to a companion except, in whispers, and the bandage being drawn light over my ears, as well as my eyes, I could hear nothing distinctly. In this manner I was forced along, and up a flight of stairs, till I was thrust down on a seat, and told that if I offered to move, or even to stir a limb, it should be the signal for my immediate execution, the keen edge of a sharp axe was drawn across my fingers, to convince me that there was no trifling in their design. The gag, however, was taken away, to prevent suffocation.

"From the wine-house to the scaffold, or to sudden death, has been a frequent transition, but in this instance I felt inclined to wish a different termination, to the affair—in fact, I never felt more desirous to continue in existence, for life seemed to have a thousand beauties in it I had never contemplated before. Besides, I now held an important official station, and this rendered a length of years more estimable to me. I sat perfectly statue-like whilst they searched my pockets, and, from an ill suppressed tittering as they pulled something forth I supposed they had dragged my yellow wig and whiskers to light (my despatches and money were concealed round my body, under my clothes,) —my head dress, a monstrous castellated toupee was next removed, and my short black curly hair exhibited. 'If you are going to strip me,' said I, with as much unconcern as I could assume, 'pray allow me the favour of saving you the trouble, by undressing myself with my own hands; and, if there are any ladies present, have the goodness to request that they would retire.'

I was listened to with deep attention, and during the time that I was speaking the examination of my person was suspended, but when I had finished it again went on, and I felt my gown very roughly handled by persons who were making remarks as to the consequence of their inspection, and, the bandage being somewhat loosened, I ascertained by their talk that they were identifying the garment as having belonged to one of the murdered ladies. I could distinctly hear female voices discussing the question amidst sobs and groans, and occasional exclamations of sorrow.

"If you will unbind me, and give me freedom of sight,' uttered I, 'you shall find me ready to afford you every explanation—but, should you columniate me unheard, my secret shall die with me.'

"'Whence had you this dress?' inquired one of my searchers. 'speak, was it not worn by Mademoiselle de Fleche?

"'The thing is by no means improbable,' returned I, 'nay, more, I believe that it was, but, unless you comply with my requests, I shall not give utterance to another word.'

"'You are a murderess, or the companion of murderers,' exclaimed a harsh-toned voice, with great sternness, 'what mercy can you expect at our hands? Should we release your sight, it could be of little avail to you.'

"'It would show me with whom and where I am,' answered I calmly, 'but I do as you please. I could communicate important intelligence, and exonerate myself from any participation in the crime of which you have evidently concluded I am guilty. I am neither a murderess nor the companion of murderers; and my soul abhors the inhuman deed fully as much as any one here can do.'

"'Take off the bandage,' said the same harsh voice, 'let her see who are her accusers—it will matter but little, as she goes not hence till retributive vengeance has exercised its utmost power.'

"A sudden blaze of light burst upon and dazzled my eyes, when the cloth which had covered them was taken away, and I beheld a number of men and women standing around me. The apartment corresponded in appearance and size to the one in which the human butchery had been perpetrated, but it was much cleaner and better furnished; nor did the floor display any traces of blood. Everything was in neat order, and wax-lights were burning before large and handsome mirrors, that threw a radiance into every corner of the room. A tall venerable man stood immediately before me, and, by his voice, I knew him to be the person who had previously addressed me. 'who and what are you?, demanded he.

"'A man, and a friend to the Bourbons,' was my prompt reply. It produced considerable commotion amongst them—the females clustered together, like doves who sought to shelter themselves from the talons of the vulture—the men looked fierce and muttered curses. 'I can give you proofs of my assertions,' continued I, my mind recurring to my despatches. But the next instant, the thoughts of my being a confidential agent burst upon me, and I was silent.

"'We shall see,' returned the man,' inocent blood has been shed—you wear the spoils of one of the victims, although you profess to be of a different sex. We are all armed, and well armed, too.' And, turning round to the rest of the party, each displayed pistols and swords and short pikes. 'Resistance, on your part, would lead to instant death—a candid confession may do much for you. If a Royalist you will not wish to leave us; and, should you prove an enemy, you never shall. He then commanded the females to withdraw: but one still lingered, grazing earnestly upon my features—it was she for whom I had so diligently sought—the dear girl that had caused me all my toil and peril. I could not be mistaken, and exclaiming, in English, 'Louise—Louise de Foe. I am Edward ——, your old companion and friend at Dover,' she ran towards me, and rivetted her look upon my face—the ring she had given me was still upon my finger—she saw it, as I raised my hands as high as I could. 'I am indeed Edward,' repeated I, 'and the same as ever' She sank before me—clasped my knees—and was carried out fainting from the room. I fell that I was saved."—*United Service Journal for June.*

PRINCES THEATRE.

Spohr's opera of *Faust* was produced last night—the first time as a whole, although detached pieces have often been heard in a concert-room. With all its merits it is impossible to predict that it will be so general a favorite as many that have preceded it at this house. There was ths tacit acknowledgment on the part of the audience that all was well done, but the attention was never arrested, the ear was never charmed by a flow of melody, the heart as never touched. The whole is like a carefnl learned composition, by which the means of captivating are passed over, and the head of the sober connoisseur is rather considered than are the feelings of the many. Above all, it is not dramatic; neither the music nor the librette are theatrically effective; and it would lose nothing by being sung in the drawing-room instead of being acted in the theatre. The opportunity for the chorus is but small, and this, considering that the organization of the chorus is the main feature of the company, is a decided fault. A chorus of witches at the opening of the second act is the only piece that may be said to possess character. It was introduced in the version of Spohr's *Azim and Zemira* at one of the English theatres some years ago. As the most effective pieces, may be mentioned an aria by Schmetzer, "Ja boffe Kunigunde," in which the excellent chorus came in with their wonted spirit and precision, and which was unanimously encored, a hymn heard within a chapel, and an aria by Poek, as Mephistophiles, which was twice encored, and which so much delighted a German among the audience that he shouted out "Wirklicher Teuril," (the real devil.) Faust was played by Eike, Hugo by Schmotzer, Roeschen by Madame Schumann and Kunigunde by Madame Fischer Schwarzboeh, who were all very good; but the general heaviness counteracted much of their animation, or, perhaps, to speak with more truth, there was nothing to call it forth, and German performers require some motive power to rouse them from inertness. The audience bestowed moderate applause at the end of every piece, and showed no great enthusiast at its conclusion.

The libretto has nothing in common with Geothe's, save the general incident of a compact with the evil one, which belongs to every form of Faust, narative or dramatic from the old German legend to the poem of Nicolaus Lanau. The Faust of Mr. Barnard (the author of the libretto) runs off with a damsel (Rosa), and, after freeing a lady (Kunigund) from a castle where she is confined, and restoring her to her betrothed cancels this single act of benevolence by stabbing the betrothed on his wedding-day, and carrying off the bride. At last the Devil, and the grave-trap remove him from the face of the earth. *Apropos* of the libretto we may advise some of our English opera scribes to look at the words (not the dramatic construction, which is worth nothing) and profit thereby. Without any great attempt at poetry, they are sensibly and judiciously written, quite up to the level of what is requisite for opera verses, and free from the vile, senseless; metreless trash which disgusts the readers of nearly every English libretto.

The scenic effects were introduced on a principle of rigid economy, which was most edifying. A flying piece of green baize, a cloud like a bursten woolsack, a sniff of red fire, and half-a-dozen faded masks, were all that was used to set forth the supernatural workings of Faust. It seems there may be frugality even in dealing with the Devil.—*Times, May* 22.

THE CABINET.

Those who can look back twenty years and remember the sensation which was excited by the "Six Acts" of Lord CASTLEREAGH, and by the speeches of Sir J. MACINTOSH, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, and other members of the Whig party by which they were opposed, can well imagine the indignation of these men had they been told that twenty years later they, or the survivors of them, would be in power, and would inflict punishments for political offences, compared with which the punishments inflicted by CASTLEREAGH would appear mild and humane restrictions. With what scorn would Lord LANSDOWNE have repelled the aspersion! How would Lord JOHN RUSSELL, then first appearing prominently in the House of Commons, have thrown back the imputation! How would Lord HOLLAND have laughed at the prophet! What invective would HOBHOUSE have poured upon the traducer!

Yet this has come to pass, and LANSDOWNE, RUSSELL, HOLLAND, and HOBHOUSE are all consenting parties to it. It has not happened in one solitary instance, but in many instances; it is not an exception which has operated in the case of some particularly obnoxious delin-

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quent, but it is the rule which obtains under a Liberal government, in the case of every person who publishes what the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and the judges consider a political libel; it is not an abuse arising from the caprice or tyranny of an underling, it is the enactment of a law passed by a Whig cabinet: it is not even an oversight which occurred through carelessness, and was remedied as soon as discovered, for the public mind is sickened with the accounts of the indignities, and positive cruelties which have been for a long time suffered by persons convicted of political offences, and still no step is taken by the government to remedy the monstrous injustice.

A political libel is a thing which the law does not attempt to define, and which the calmest writer upon political subjects may strive in vain to avoid. We could pick out several political libels from the addresses which any member of the Cabinet has issued to his constituents; we could bring forward many against every judge upon the bench who has ever taken a political character, or spoken at a public meeting. Every word which is calculated to bring the government of the day into contempt" is a political libel, and much we fear that even this article, although such is certainly not our general subject, would be found to come under this general and vague designation, of having a tendency to bring the government into contempt.

Such offences are almost always committed by men of intellect and character. At any rate, such are the men who are usually the objects of prosecution, for it is wiser and more usual rather to let stupid malignity rot in obscurity than to give it circulation by prosecuting its author. The punishment, therefore, although it was oppressive, was not degrading. Some of the best names in our literature have endured it, and the shame of the transaction is always now admitted to rest not with them, but with their prosecutors. For an unguarded assertion, for an unwary speech, for a too vehement exposure of some popular grievance, for unwise advice to the projectors of some great reform, surely imprisonment is no inadequate punishment. It has been found severe enough to render the press very cautious and temperate when it was wielded by a minister who was known to be determined to use it.

Yet now, when a man, convicted of publishing a political libel, is sentenced to imprisonment, he is punished by torture. When the sentence of the court is that he shall be restrained as to his personal liberty, he is immediately taken forth from the court, and subjected to punishments, compared with which, the pillory, or even whipping, appears as nothing. We hear of men whom the law only sentences to be confined, being thrust into a filthy bath, which has already washed the refuse of mankind, reduced to the appearance of felons, by having their hair cropped and their clothes exchanged for a prison dress, debarred the company or even the sight of their wives and children, kept upon a prison allowance of bread and water, mixed with a little oatmeal, exposed to cold, which must necessary tend to shorten their lives, and treated on every respect with the greatest indignity and cruelty, which the most ingenious malice can suggest short of actual and violent torture. These are the accounts which we hear of the sufferings of men against whom the law denounced no such terrors, these are the punishments endured by men whom the judges sentenced to no such punishments, these are the illegal and unconstitutional tortures which have been superadded by a Liberal government to the ancient punishment of simple imprisonment.

It is true that the libels of which these men have been found guilty are a character more serious than ordinary, and that they are thought to be of a very dangerous tendency; but does Sir JOHN CAMPBELL suppose that the speech of FEARGUS O'CONNOR, or of LOVETT, or of COLLINS, appear a whit more dangerous to him than many of Sir JOHN's own speeches would appear to Sir O. WETHERELL or Sir ROBERT INGLIS? If we are to increase the punishment of political offences, according to our opinion of the danger of a course of policy recommended by a political opponent, we should go on indefinitely increasing our punishments according to the fervency of the zeal of ministerial prosecutors, until at last nothing but death would expiate a political offence.

Such a deference, if attempted, would be but nonsense, and, in fact, no such defence is attempted. The inequality of the punishment to the crime is admitted upon all hands. No one pretends to say that LOVETT, or COLLINS, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, or any other of the Chartist delinquents, deserve the sufferings they are enduring, but every one appears to be quite satisfied with having expressed his opinion that such things ought not to be, and having declared that he is not an active agent in the infliction, he appears to think that he is exonerated from all responsibility concerning it. This, however, is not the case. Every statesman who holds office while such tyranny is in action is himself a conspirator against the liberty of his countrymen. Every man who has the power to hinder these things, and yet suffers them to be, is a renegade from that good old Whig faith which preserved the liberty of speech and writing from the fangs of the Tory Attorney-Generals of the reign of GEORGE III. "of glorious memory."

We hold it to be highly fortunate that these political prosecutions have occurred, and have shown the evils of these new prison regulation laws, while yet a Liberal party are in power, and while yet the evil can be remedied. Bad, indeed, would it have been for the liberties of this country if such laws were found in operation by an unscrupulous Tory minister at the head of an assured majority, and doing the behest of an unscrupulous and absolutely inclined monarch. Now this act will, doubtless, be amended; *then* it would have been declared to be, as it stands, necessary to the safety of the throne.—*Atlas.*

THE DRAWING ROOM.

If an inhabitant of some remote country, governed by patriarchal institutions, of simple habits, and primitive notions of life, could have been suddenly dropped, on Monday last, in the centre of St. James's-street, his astonishment would have exceeded all measure of expression. The blaze of jewels, the magnificence of the countless equipages, and the endless varieties of form and colour called up by the invention of man to set off poor humanity in a flood of light, must have been quite paralyzing to him. He might naturally wonder what object had called such a splendid congregation together; and when he had learned it was to celebrate the birthday of a young Queen, he must have been struck with involuntary awe at the thought of the grandeur of her inheritance. A Queen surrounded by such lustrous homage might be expected, without any great stretch of the imagination, to drop diamonds and pearls, like the girl in the fairy tale, every time she opened her mouth.

We are not amongst those who are of opinion that there is no substantial good in an aristocracy. We think, on the contrary, that a bright line of transmitted honours confers a benefit, not wholly, intangible, upon a country. The history of great deeds is preserved in their escutcheons; their armorial distinctions are types of achievements, and stimulants to the rising ambition of the commonalty. A people's pride is reflected in that class which presents the concentrated rewards of courage, devotion, power, and genius. Whatever changes may darken the character of an aristocracy, it cannot be forgotten that it had, or is presumed to have had, its origin in distinguished worth; and that the titled orders were originally instituted to mark out a place of honour for individuals who had served their country, their sovereign, or the broad interests of humanity, with zeal and utility. The traditions of these ancestral glories survive the tumult of temporary feuds, and exercise a beneficial influence in consolidating the moral force of a nation.

But the tawdry and costly embellishments of the nobility have a totally different effect upon the public mind. They are not the emblems of greatness, but the distinctive and offensive evidences of wealth, dashed in the teeth of proverty with ostentatious display. There is no necessary or proper connection between the prodigal exhibition of superfluous fortune and the true sources of aristocratic power. The idle pageantry of mere wealth makes a painful and insulting contrast to the wants of struggling industry. The discontents of the unreasoning crowd are ploughed up a fresh by the gorgeous livery of hereditary affluence; and the poor are not likely to be reconciled to their daily travail by seeing a province hung round the neck of a countess. A single carriage with its outward trappings of silver and rich badges, and the gleaming jewels within, would furnish ample means for the austentation of a village. This reflection will force itself upon the lower classes, whether it be logical or just, and legislation or usage will deal with it in vain.

We know that where affluence is, there, too, will be dazzling pearls and gems; nor can we reasonably object to any shape of display which fancy or fashion may sanction. But there ought to be some limit to such shows of riches. Nobility ought not to clothe itself wantonly in the spoils of the mine, merely to blazon forth its wealth. Whenever such exhibitions exceed the fair measure allowed by common consent to the pomp of station, they become spectacles of pride, from which honest labour and the vulgar sense of right and wrong instinctively revolt. Nor are they commendable on the score of good taste. What difference is there between chains of brilliants, tourquoise crowns, and studded bodies, and the gay feathers and fans of the Indians—except their rarity and value? We regard the decorated savage as a being who surrenders up his imagination to foolery and ridiculous tinsel:—but are our foolery and tinsel the less absurd because they are most costly?

Simplicity is true beauty in the end; and if we could see these accustomed splendors with different eyes, we might discover in them the selfsame elements of farce which we are so prompt to detect and caricature in the poor native of Otaheite. Argument on topics of this nature would be idle, because luxury must progress with the means by which it is fed. But a wholesome thought may, nevertheless, be now and then permitted to find a vent, even if it escape into air in the utterance, and be remembered no more.—*Atlas,*

FACTS AND SCRAPS—ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

Let any one, who can, decide whether it is more a proof of being amiable to love or to be loved? Perhaps they are closely united; for to be loved and not to love! where is the charm of that? and to love and not to be loved! who may not guess or know that misery? To love, with the fond clinging love of a child, and to meet a parent's cold and careless eye! To love with the warmth and sympathy of a sister, and to meet with no tenderness or confidence in return! To love with a parent's watchful, anxious and undying love, and to meet ingratitude, carelessness, contempt! To love with a woman's fond, devoted, trembling, constant love, and to read in the look and tone of him beloved that worse than serpent's sting—indifference! To love and to be loved are, indeed, intimately blended. The pleasure of one consists in the pleasure of the other; but not so the merit—the merit of the one consists, perhaps, in the absence of the other. It is easy to love when we are loved; but where there is coldness and indifference to meet our affection, *then* to love is indeed a merit.

The custom of hazard playing was discontinued after the accession of George III.; but it is odd enough, upon looking back only 80 years, to find the Sovereign, after attending Divine service with the most solemn ceremony in the morning, doing that in the evening which in these days subjects men to all sorts of pains and penalties; and for the prohibition and detection of which a Bill has passed to arm the Police with the power of breaking into the house of her Majesty's lieges at all hours of the day and night. The room in St. James's, appropriated to the play, was remarkably dark, and conventionally called by the inmates of the palace "Hell." Whence, and not, as generally supposed, from their own demerits, all the gaming-houses in London are designated by the same fearful name.

A short time, since, the following conversation took place at an Inquiry Meeting, not one hundred miles distant from the pleasant town of Kennebunk, in the State of Maine; and, without further preface, we shall only say, that the parties to it were the Minister of the place and an artless country girl, whose countenance indicated great simplicity of character and unaffected piety. Minister—"Well, Miss, I trust you are prepared to forsake all the vanities of the world, and lead henceforth a new life of duty and obedience to your Maker?" Girl—"Yes, Sir." Minister—"Are you willing to yield up every thing you hold dear on earth for the sake of Christ?" Girl (after a long pause, during which a religious sense of duty and the natural affection of the heart evidently struggled for mastery in the bosom of the poor girl)—"Yes, Sir—all—but Oliver Adams!"

Envy, jealousy and the other malignant passions which have dominion over mankind, combined with conceited ignorance, put the bloom of genius into awful jeopardy. Sometimes it will work its own way in spite of them all, but it often perishes by crosses and injuries. Boldness is a quality with which genius is not often endowed—it yields to frowns and is paralysed by objections. It is of too delicate and morbid a nature to support rudeness. It invites insult by its susceptibility and provokes attack by the mortification it inflicts on incapacity. 'Why is genius alone of all orders of men to be treated without mercy? why are high abilities to be made a pretence for exacting every sort of merit? It seems as if the censors said, "Having so many shining qualities we cannot forgive you if you are deficient in any virtue or power." It is true that if brilliant talents are habitually appropriated to vice, such wickedness ought not to be excused, but surely occasional aberrations may be looked upon with candour and mercy.

TREACHERY—He who has opportunities to inspect the sacred moments of elevated minds and seizes none is a son of dulness, but he who turns those moments into ridicule will betray with a kiss, and embracing, murder.

We must forgive imperfections in human beings, and not wonder if, now and then, virtue overleaps its boundary into fault. They who have had the good luck to choose a safe path—from whatever cause, but which, more often than not, has arisen from accident or stupidity—always affect an easy philosophy, and will neither admit nor believe the dangers, difficulties and sufferings attendant upon life. The love to mortify and degrade is a leading passion of mankind, and it is frequently most so with those who assume the extreme character of candour and propriety. The man of many vices, if he mingle generous virtues with them, is to be perferred to the coldhearted. The world is a masquerade, in which the Devil appears in various disguises, but is never so mischievous as when he plays the religious hypocrite or saintly moralist.

PUNCTUALITY.—Punctuality is a poor, cheap, easy virtue. The man who has no other good, quallity in life can always have that. It is the key to a moral refuge for the destitute. When we cannot otherwise become exemplary characters and obtain exaltation in the eyes of the good, we can be punctual, A child, as soon as it knows how to tell the time of day by the house clock, can be punctual. Any body can be punctual. It has been remarked, that the man who keeps others wanting, especially for dinner, is sure to pay a heavy penalty, for the company will not fail to employ every moment of the time in picking his character to pieces.

The path of duty need not always be painful and rugged; yet, though it is sometimes spread with flowers—though gleams of sunshine sometimes gild its gloom, yet even from this flowery path we often turn with disgust and negligence, because we are unwilling to tread in the steps pointed out to us. This should not be—nor should we deem the duties of others always light and easy, because they are not devoid of every thing pleasing to recommend them.

There is surely a power in nature to cement our fondest ties, to strengthen the bond of union between two kindred spirits, and give a pure but keen zest to the sweet intercourse of the heart. Far more lively becomes every memory that can be coupled with some fair page of nature's varied volume; far dearer to the well-constructed mind each remembrance that is bound up with the inestimable gifts of the Creator. Such associations render transitory moments permanent—immortal. While by the side of one we love to let the eye wander over the green bosom of the earth, or the wide expanse of heaven—to mark together the exquisite colouring of the flowers or the majestic proportions of the forest trees, has in it a spell to bind for ever recollection. If such happiness could continue our lot through life—if man were ever to remain the noble and sincere, and woman the devoted and single-minded being, who often tread together the early path of a young and pure affection, before the one be turned aside, and taught to believe his sincerity contemptible, and the other tutored by the world, until her ill-repaid devotion be divided into a thousand parts, or lavished on some unworthy object. If they could ever be thus, then would this world be a paradise, and man would forget to soar above the joys of earth,

ACCIDENTS, &c.

FIRES OWING TO THE WEATHER.—The town of Baja, one of the most flourishing of the Banat, situated upon the Danube, at the junction of the Francis' canal with that river, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 1st of May. Baja was one of those places whose rapid growth testified the rapidly increasing prosperity of Lower Hungary. It counted 16,000 inhabitants and 2,000 houses, of which 1,700 are consumed. The steamer "Zrinyi" was passing at the moment when the flames were raging most fiercely, and brought the intelligence to Pest. Amongst others, the castle of the proprietor was burnt to the ground. Great stores of wheat have been lost by this accident. The drought is general in all the provinces, and Germany in general has scarcely ever experienced so early and warm a spring. The number of fires is very remarkable, and is probably occasioned by the dryness of the shingle roofs, which are so common in Germany, and which, warping in the sun's heat, catch flying sparks with ease, and admit at the same time a small current of air, which blows them into a flame. Thus the town of Idesburg, in Styria, Pforzheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, Kremmen, near Berlin, and Sondheim on the Rhon mountains, have, within a few days, all been destroyed by fire.

FATAL MISTAKE.—William Nicholson Nicholson, Esq., of Round-hay, near Leeds, heard a noise at his mansion-door on Sunday night, and as the village had been beset with burglars, he called the butler, and both set forth armed to discover the cause. Mr. Nicholson saw a man sitting on the front steps of the mansion, who, on being called to, gave no answer. Mr. Nicholson, supposing him a robber, immediately fired and shot the man, who started and presented a gun. It was Mr. Nicholson's own gamekeeper, who, having got tipsy, sat on the steps and fell asleep. He supposed his master and the butler were poachers, and they narrowly escaped being shot at by him. He died on Tuesday, leaving a wife and three children. Mr. Nicholson is in a state of distraction at the fatal mistake. The verdict of a coroner's jury, held on Tuesday, was, "Homicide by misadventure."

STABBING.—A man named Bell having quarrelled with a fellow labourer named Mann, deliberately left the public house in which the quarrel occurred and walked down the village, Bidenden, Kent, where he purchased a small penknife, and returned to the public house; the quarrel was renewed, and he stabbed Mann with the pen-knife to the heart, of which would he died in five minutes. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "Man-slaughter,' and Bell was committed to Maidstone Goal for trial.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY—The engine of the train which left Vauxhall at ten o'clock on Sunday morning was thrown off the rail about five miles before it reached Winchester. The engine driver and the stoker were both killed. A lady in one of the second class carriages had several of her toes hurt severely. A gentleman's servant, in the same carriage was cut in the forehead but there was no fracture. Further than this, there was no injury of any consequence to any passenger. One of the servants of the company was in the luggage carriage next to the engine, and escaped unhurt. No passenger in the first class carriages suffered anything beyond alarm, except perhaps very slight bruises. The Earl of Dundonald, with other passengers, bore witness to the steadiness and attention of the company's servants. An inquest was held on Monday, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a deodand on the engine of 1s.

FATAL FIRE.—On Saturday an inquest was held on the bodies of Mr. John Marr, ged 46, cashier to the United Kingdom Assurance company, and Mr. Joseph Cowley, aged 35, clerk to Messrs. Stultz, and Co., tailors, Clifford-street, who were destroyed by the fire in the house of Mr. Clarke cheesemonger, on the morning of Thursday week. The police C. 59, and A. 36, described the breaking out of the fire, and the exertion of themselves and brethren to give an alarm and secure the escape of the parties in danger. The engines were soon ready, but the turncock, who first appeared, was of a different company, and much time was lost, twenty minutes at least, before water could be obtained. W. Kemble, A 163, got on to the next house, and by the aid of sheets, &c. saved three persons from the fire. Covington Inspector of the C. division, showed that, he had saved a man and a boy; W. Dran, 141 C., assisted them. Mr. O. Duchanois, a Frenchman, who with his friend rented the second floor, said it was half-past twelve when he came home, and then there was no sign of fire. Signor Robino was awakened by the smell of smoke and fire. The boy, Wm. Thomson, left Mr. Marr, of of the deceased, and Mr. Clarke, drinking punch and smoking, (Mrs. Clarke and family were at Gravesend), when he went to bed. Was awoke by what he thought was rain and lightning, and escaped with difficulty. He was 14, Eliza Hudson, 13 years of age. Her master caught her dragged her through a window, by which she escaped. Carter, of the Country Office, said he was called by Mr. Clarke to put two engines in order, but there was no water. The Grand Junction Company supply the district. [It was here stated by a juror that the firemen and others have keys to the cocks.] Mr. Smith, who escaped, believed that both the deceased have been saved had the water been ready. Mr. Clarke described the fire, waking from the sound of crackling and seeing the wainscot on fire. Was insured for 600*l*, which would cover the loss. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased lost their lives by the fire in the house, but how that fire originated there was no evidence to show.

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